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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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It has been estimated that Paterson turns out $100,000,000 worth of finished silk goods annually, and that Swiss manufacturers and workmen are being driven out of the business in consequence.

According to the last report of Statistician Dodge, of the Agricultural Department, the cotton crop promises to be less than the previous one, but considerably larger than were the crops of 1883 and 1884.

Game is said to be unusually plenty in Maine this season. A party of four hunters recently returned from the woods to Bangor, after a short trip, with twelve of the handsomest deer ever seen by the *Commercial's* reporter.

The Chinese Government has returned to the United States a portion of the Rock Springs indemnity appropriated by Congress, which represents the amount of six claims, which, in the final distribution, were ascertained to be duplications. Mr. Bayard has appropriately acknowledged this honorable action.

Butter, milk and cheese of native production are said to be almost a rarity in the Argentine Republic, notwithstanding there are many millions of cattle there. The American Consul at Buenos Ayres cites an instance where recently, while the guest on a ranch with 15,000 cattle, he was necessitated to eat butterless bread, while his coffee was seasoned with condensed milk from Illinois.

Miss Frank Seacoy, a humble woman in very indifferent circumstances, living in a Nebraska village, had her well cleaned out one day last month, and her chickens busied themselves amid the gravel and dirt that was heaped not far from it, and scratched away after their kind. A few days later Mrs. Seacoy killed one of her flock for supper, and in its crop was a nugget of very good gold, as big as a lima bean. The astonished woman at once had the land examined by an expert, and the result was satisfactory enough to authorize her to have a gold claim duly laid out and cherish the vision in her breast of cashmere shawls and diamonds for the rest of her life.

A reporter for the New York *Evening Post* has been visiting the new laboratory in course of construction at Orange, N. J., by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. The main buildings consist of three separate structures, each one about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, four stories high, and built of brick in the most substantial manner. They are supplied with every device for experimental work which the scientific mind can imagine. The building will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Steam power will be supplied to all the machinery; a dozen separate laboratories will be fitted up with every known apparatus for experimental work, in physics or chemistry, and scores of experts, brought from all parts of the world, will stand ready to place their knowledge at Edison's disposal. In the materials with which the storerooms are to be stocked, there have been thousands and thousands of dollars spent, and if Edison does not have every needful article used in his science, it will not be the fault of his assistants. He has given directions to go through half a dozen works on chemistry, physics and mechanics, and make a list of every article specified. He will have every kind of iron and steel, every kind of known wood, every kind of glass, every metal in all their different shapes, every stone, every variety of clay, chalk, every vegetable substance that may be of use, from the firs of the Arctic regions to the giant grasses of the Amazon. At any moment he may require some almost unheard of material and he aims by this wonderful collection, the list of which already reaches 8,000 items, to provide against annoying delays.

Some startling figures, taken from the nation's ledger, are thus revealed by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*: This is a big country. If you don't believe it, look over a little volume of sixty pages just issued by the Treasury Department, entitled: "Receipts and Disbursements of the United States for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1886." Over $1,000,000 a day, including Sundays. That is what the statement of receipts shows. The total gross receipts for the year were $371,403,277. That is several millions more than the year before, and, in fact, is more than in any year except war times and in 1882 and 1883. It brings the total receipts of the Government, since it began in 1789, up to over $10,000,000,000. Where does it come from, did you say? The customs service paid $218,000,000 of it, the internal revenue $118,000,000 of it, public lands $10,000,000, miscellaneous $23,000,000. As to the other side. The grand total of expenses is set down at $267,000,000. That leaves a net profit for the year's business of over $100,000,000. Of the disbursements $15,000,000 were for salaries, $68,000,000 for ordinary purposes, $14,000,000 for public works, and $137,000,000 for "unusual and extraordinary expenses," meaning pensions, war claims, headstones for soldiers' graves, maintenance of soldiers' homes, etc. There are some curious points among the incidentals of the expenditures. It shows for instance the salaries of the much-groaned-about navy to be less than $2,500,000 a year, while those of the War Department are four times as much, and those of the treasury officials ten times as much as the navy salaries. The salaries and mileage of members of Congress are over $2,000,000 a year."

IT MAKES THE BURDENS LIGHTER.

"Let me carry your pail, my dear,
Brimming over with water!"
"No! I'll take hold and you take hold,"
Answered the farmer's daughter.

And she would have her own sweet way,
As her merry eyes grew brighter;
So she took hold and he took hold,
And it made the burden lighter.

And now they're at the eve of life,
While the western skies grow brighter;
For she took hold and he took hold,
And it made the burdens lighter.

A SHIFTING ROMANCE.

BY H. S. FLEMING.

In the front room of a Chicago flat, known to the occupants thereof as "The Tunnel," owing to the redundancy of light at either end, and the perpetual twilight pervading all the interior portions, three girls were seated—Meg, painting; Kate, polishing her nails; and Alice, propped up on the sofa in the bay-window, speaking.

"I don't know that I can do better than to take you, Meg, for you see I must have a heroine. To be frank, your nature is really not complex enough for a first-class analytical study, but I shall have to make the best of you, and keep your beauty well in the foreground. First, of course, you must be discovered and described, so I will now introduce to the attention of my readers Margaret Dillingworth, seated at an easel. The maiden's sinuous figure is robed in black, but over all flows a voluminous apron of Turkey-red cotton, which envelops her form like a flame. She is young; the second daughter of a poor but worthy mother, and the proud possessor of one accomplishment and two incomparable sisters. She is at present engaged in earning a nimble penny by copying a tea-store chromo for a wealthy patron who wishes some *objets d'art* for her drawing-room. At this moment"—leaning over to inspect Meg's canvas—"the artist maiden has by some fatal mischance placed a touch of Prussian blue upon the golden locks of the tea-store siren, whose smile induces the customer to drink unmurmuringly a decoction of native herbs. And now for my hero—and I warn you, Meg, against disappointment. You know you are a poor girl, and mustn't be looking for any of those gilded youths that appear in romantic fiction. Now, as you must trust to luck, I will trust to luck, and the first man who passes this window shall be your fate."

A few moments' silence ensued. Two women passed the window. Several children and innumerable dogs passed the window. At last a man passed the window.

"Brother-in-law, I salute thee!" cried Alice, springing up in her chair, but as suddenly subsiding. "Why, girls, he is coming here!"

"Who is coming here? Where is he?" asked Kate, excitedly, vainly craning her neck to get a look at the comer.

"The hero," declared Alice, trying stealthily to draw aside the interposing curtain. "He is coming up the steps, and he is—yes, he undoubtedly is—a book agent."

Here Meg burst into derisive laughter.

"Yes," pursued Alice, meditatively, "he is a book agent. He bears the witness in his hand. Ah! he summons! Margaret will ope the portal!"

"No, I will not," answered Meg, with decision.

"Oh, go on!" cried Kate. "You are awfully picturesque in that red apron. Burst on him and dazzle him."

"Yes, do go, Meg," urged Alice. "Seeing your apron, he may take you for our handmaid."

Meg, rising languidly, went into the hall, opened the front door, and with her maul-stick in hand, stood like a young Minerva. From shoulder to foot hung the straight folds of her Mother Hubbard apron. Confronting this classic figure was a very civil young man, with a package of three large books in a shawl-strap.

"I would like to see Mrs. Winslow," began the civil young man.

"Mrs. Winslow does not live here," responded Minerva, calmly. "She lives next door; but the family are away at present. The house is closed."

The hero of Alice's story looked somewhat disconcerted.

"I did not know they were out of town," he remarked, and then added, hesitatingly: "I have some books here——"

"Subscription copies?" interrupted the goddess of wisdom, coolly.

At this the hero smiled so suddenly and merrily that the goddess's face took fire from her apron.

"Some law-books that I borrowed from Winslow," he resumed. "I brought them over on my way to the train," fumbling his watch-pocket nervously, "and I scarcely know what to do with them."

"You can leave them here—that is, if you would like to," faltered Minerva, with less dignity than became her role.

The young man brightened.

"If I could," he said, "it would be a great favor. I will try and call for them on Monday, and relieve you of their care."

Meg bowed, and he added:

"May I not know to whom I am so much indebted?"

Meg hesitated, while the girls behind the portiere held their breath.

"I dare say it is best that you should know with whom you leave the books," she said, with dignity. "My name is Margaret Dillingworth."

She fancied he was about to give her his name in return, when the postman came up the steps, and as she turned to receive some letters, the young man raised his hat and went away.

"Sex, female; color, white; age, twenty-two," added Alice, as the door closed. "Margaret Haines Dillingworth, come here this instant and tell me what you think of yourself for giving your name to a total stranger, and arranging for him to come here on Monday."

"Alice, you are positively ridiculous!" cried Meg. "Bridget shall go to the door on Monday. I shall not."

And she did not. For Monday passed, and several Mondays passed, and the young man had not yet called for the books.

In the meantime the Dillingworths had moved. Only just across the street into another flat, which was so exactly the counterpart of the one they had left, that the girls said it was like another section of the same tube, and they sighed for pneumatic pressure to shoot their movables into the new positions.

There was a new sensation in the Dillingworth family. Alice had an admirer. Yes, Alice! She who aspired to literary fame, and looked to Boston with such reverence that her sisters declared that she would never—no, never—enter that sacred city without continued and deprecatory genuflections.

Kate, who had accompanied Alice to three or four "literary evenings," was the one to make the announcement.

"You should see him, Meg! He is just as devoted as can be. Of course, not in a very open way—that wouldn't please Alice, you know—but for four evenings now he has paid her marked attention. He comes over to us as soon as he can make an excuse, and then he stays until some one else actually crowds him away. He hardly looks at me. I declare, I think I might have an adventure. You've got your young man with the books—or at least you have the books. Alice is provided with an admiring swain, while I—have only Kate Dillingworth—a young person I am very tired of."

"You are too young to be thinking of such matters," remarked Meg, very unsympathetically; "but say, Kate, if I tell you something you will promise not to tell Alice?"

"On my honor as a gentleman," affirmed Kate.

"Well," said Meg confidentially, "I saw the book agent last week."

"Where?" cried Kate, eagerly.

"Where do you think? Over across the street, walking past our deserted flat. It was Sabbath afternoon. He stared in the windows until he saw the agent's sign on the door, walked on past, and finally turned and came down the street again. Here I was watching him through the curtains, and all the time his books on our hall shelf."

"What do you suppose he thinks?" queried Kate. "He must have said good-by to those law books long ago."

"I wish the Winslows would come back, so we could send them over," said Meg. "I should feel terribly confused if I should meet him anywhere. Just like a thief."

"Well, he ought to have come for them when he said he would," declared Kate, stoutly. "It serves him right."

After a pause, Meg asked:

"What about Alice's admirer, Mr. Bartley? Is he good-looking?"

"Very," answered Kate, unhesitatingly; "but you will soon see for yourself. The last time he saw Alice he asked leave to call, and Alice said he might come."

That same evening, Meg, who had gone over to the corner drug store for some postage stamps, came home again, let herself in with the latch-key, and flinging off her hat, entered the parlor where she had left her mother and Kate. The room was now solely occupied by the owner of the three law books. Meg flushed crimson as she saw him, but she laughed in spite of herself as she said:

"Well, so you have found us out. We didn't think you would discover us so soon."

"You didn't know how much trouble I was willing to take to find you," he answered, and at that moment was aware that Alice was in the room.

She looked inquiringly at Meg, and said somewhat stiffly to the visitor:

"Good evening, Mr. Bartley." Meg stared, and Alice added; "I see it is unnecessary to introduce my sister."

"But it isn't unnecessary!" cried Meg. "I never saw him but once in my life, and that was the day he left the books. I suppose he had come for them to night."

"The books!" echoed Alice. "What books?"

"Why, the law-books he left with us six weeks ago, that belonged to the Winslows. Don't you remember?"

With Alice's understanding of the question came the quick suspicion that she had been used to bring about an acquaintance with her sister, whom Mr. Bartley had seen the day he left the books.

"And I didn't even know that he was Mr. Bartley until you spoke his name just now," added Meg.

"I dare say that Mr. Bartley knew that he had left his books with my sister," remarked Alice, and that gentleman did not contradict her.

Alice went to her room that night feeling a little sore. Not that it amounted to much, but no one likes to be used as a tool. It had all been very pleasant, too, and she admitted to herself what an element he had been in the brightness of the literary evenings. Of course, from the first it had been Meg, and she didn't blame Mr. Bartley. Any man with eyes in his head could see that Meg was surpassingly lovely.

From that time there were certain changes noticeable in the Dillingworth household. Meg wore her gray dress oftener of evenings, and a certain alertness pervaded the family group whenever the door bell rang after the hour of 8 P. M. When Mr. Bartley called, as he often did, he usually made himself agreeable to the entire family, and if he talked the most with Alice, he looked the most at Meg—Meg, who grew more radiant with each day. Sometimes Mr. Bartley brought with him Mr. Spencer, a friend and an artist, who likewise talked with Alice and looked at Meg.

One night, as the family were going down to the Academy Exhibition to see Mr. Spencer's picture, Alice was seized with a headache, together with a desire for solitude—so unattainable with a large family in a small flat—and decided to remain at home.

After they were all gone, she made herself comfortable in a huge armchair drawn up before the grate where an open fire danced merrily over its own grave, and threw cheery gleams of polish on the fender and furniture.

A ring at the door bell gave her an unpleasant start from a fertile reverie, and the appearance of Mr. Bartley did not tend to compose her.

"I hear that you are alone," he said, as he came into the fire-lighted room. "Pray don't turn up the lamp. The room is so pleasant as it is."

"I fear you are not sincere," responded Alice, "for I have heard a married lady of wide experience say that as a rule gentlemen do not enjoy firelights and twilights that are such a solace to ladies."

"I declare myself, then, the exception to the rule," he remarked, taking a seat near her. "But you are pale. Are you not well?"

"I have a slight headache," admitted Alice, "brought on by unreasoning participation in honey and hot biscuit. That is the reason that I did not accompany my mother and sisters to the Academy this evening."

"Your enemies are my friends," declared Mr. Bartley. "I owe to honey and hot biscuits the first opportunity in our acquaintance of seeing you alone."

"But I was not alone even before you came in," said Alice, flushing a little, but ignoring the implication in his remark. "I was spending the evening in the society of my two old friends, dyspepsia and headache. On some future occasion, when I have had more discretion than appetite, we may possibly have a private interview; but to-night we are four."

He smiled indulgently at her fancy.

"I believe you would jest at the most serious misfortune that could befall you," he said.

"I don't know. I wonder what would be the most serious misfortune that could befall me. The most serious thing that has befallen me yet is to have my stories returned. I don't jest when that happens, I assure you. What do you think Kate said the other day? She remarked that writing for the magazines seemed to be the only business with absolutely sure returns. That was pretty good for Kate, wasn't it?"

"Yes," he replied, somewhat absentmindedly, "She is a bright girl, and very good-looking, although, of course, not a beauty such as Miss Margaret."

"There! it's coming!" groaned Alice, inwardly. "Brace yourself for some rhapsodies, Alice Dillingworth." "No one is beautiful when compared with Meg," she said, aloud. "I have noticed that all other women in a room become mere background when she enters it."

"I had not observed that she produced that effect," replied Mr. Bartley, "but she certainly is possessed of a most graceful figure."

"And such lovely, sunrisy color," said Alice,

"And she has unusually fine eyes," he added; "so soft and luminous. Not intellectual eyes, but dog's eyes—to use what I fancy to be a most flattering comparison. Eyes that are capable of working awful havoc among the most impressible of my sex."

"You speak as though you were taking a bird's eye view of an unkindred species!" cried Alice. "And yet I fancy you are not beyond the influence of luminous gray eyes when they are properly set above cheeks of sunrisy color."

He looked at her inquiringly.

"It may be I am not," he said; "but if it is not too ungallant, I will say that I am not suffering from the ravages of the eyes under discussion."

Alice glanced quickly at him, and then looked into the fire. "Men's hearts are made of adamante," she observed, sententiously, and then added, "what is the weather out this evening, Mr. Bartley?"

"Decidedly unfavorable to my going home before your mother and sisters arrive, unless your two friends here find my presence insupportable," remarked Mr. Bartley coolly.

"My friends! Oh," laughing, "they left some time ago! Didn't you observe?"

"So this, then, is a private interview?" he demanded eagerly.

"Well, yes, I believe it is," she admitted, blushing, and feeling that her wits were deserting her.

He rose, and leaned over her chair.

"Dear girl," he said, "you must know that I love you, and that it is no sudden thing with me. Put aside your jesting for a moment, and tell me if you can learn to care for me."

She sat nervously upright in her chair. She was really at the mercy of a surging flood of emotion, but she would not have been Alice if she had not rallied enough to remark, rather wickedly:

"But I thought you expected me to jest at the most serious misfortune that could befall me; and if that misfortune has arrived——"

Whereupon the perverse Miss Dillingworth found herself silenced, if not convinced. Mrs. Dillingworth and Kate coming in a few moments later, and finding the situation only too palpable, were immediately taken into confidence.

"Where is Meg?" asked Alice, after a few moments, noting, although not deploring, her sister's absence.

"Walking home in the moonlight with Mr. Spencer," answered Kate.—*Frank Ledic's.*

The Riches of Bolivia.

Bolivia is doubtless the richest in minerals of any land on the globe, and millions upon millions of precious metals have been taken out of her mines by the primitive process which still exists, and must exist till railroads are constructed to carry machinery there. Every ounce of ore that finds its way out of the Andes is carried on the back of a man or a llama, and the quartz is crushed by rolling heavy logs upon it. By this method Bolivia exports from twelve to fifteen millions of gold and silver annually, and the output would be fabulous if modern machinery could be taken into the mines. The distance from Jujuy to the farthest mining district of Bolivia is seven hundred miles, and it is no farther to the diamond fields of Brazil. Bolivia offers a grant of twelve square leagues of land and forty thousand dollars a mile for the extension of the Argentine Northern to Sucre, and English capitalists are ready to continue the work as soon as the Argentine government drops it at the boundary line. When it is built the owners of this road will hold the key to a country which has excited the cupidity of adventurers since the New World was discovered. It has furnished food for four centuries of fable, and armies of men have died in search of its treasures. A territory as large as that which lies between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains remains entirely unexplored. On its borders are the richest of agricultural lands, immense tracts of timber, diamond-strewn streams, and the silver and gold deposits of Cerro de Pasco and Potosi. What lies within is the subject of speculation. The tales of explorers who have attempted to penetrate its mysteries read like the old romances of Golconda and the El Dorado of the Amazons, where the women warriors wore armors of solid gold; but the swamps and the mountains, the rivers that cannot be forded, and the jungles which forbid search, the absence of food, and the difficulty of carrying sufficient supplies on foot, with the other obstacles that have prevented exploration, will be overcome eventually, and the secret that has tantalized the world for four centuries will be told by ambitious scientists.—*Harper's Monthly.*

Where Valentines Are Made.

There is one London manufactory at which the making of valentines goes on all the year. It is the headquarters for the production of those combinations of laced and silvered paper, springs, mottoes and little bunches of colored flowers, and much of the work has to be done by hand. The laced paper, for instance, is laid face downward and filed away by hand, and the stamped paper is but a cheap German imitation. The valentines are put together by women, the most expert of whom can make three dozen a day. One curious thing about their work is that they substitute the third finger of the right hand for a mucilage brush, which, they say, is useless to them.—*Boston Transcript.*

Tennessee has an area of 5,100 square miles of coal, which covers twenty-two counties. During the past six years the output of coal in the State has grown from 494,000 tons to 1,700,000 tons, an increase of 400 per cent.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The Waiter Knew Him—Just Feeble Enough — Raised His Weight — Music Bars—A Girl of Her Word, Etc.

Young Jinks had always told his employer that he never touched liquor. Employer invited him into a saloon to take a lemonade with him. Waiter, who knew Jinks, remarked to him as he set down a bottle of old rye that he brought in: "No use asking what you will take."

Consternation of Young Jinks.—*Texas Siftings.*

Just Feeble Enough.

Smith—"You look a little mussed up, Brown."

Brown—"I should say so! I've just had a row with my mother-in-law, and I'll be hanged if she didn't put me out of the house. The house belongs to her, you know."

Smith—"You told me a day or two ago that your mother-in-law was very feeble."

Brown—"Yes; I meant feeble for her."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Raised His Weight.

"Hello, John, you look quite happy."

"Well, I have cause to be happy. I was married two weeks ago, and last night my wife got me on the police force."

"Your wife got you on? Why, you were ten pounds below the standard weight when the surgeons rejected you, and you are no heavier now."

"I know it, but three days after being married I ate two of my wife's first biscuit, went before the surgeons again and tipped the scales at the standard weight."—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

Music Bars.

There was a large company at dinner the other day at the Dean's, and Miss Ella was looking out of the window as if expecting some one.

"That's dear Mr. Karlstop; now we shall have some music. Is it he? Yes, it is! No it isn't, yes, that's his gait I know!"

"Taint his gait either, sis, an' don't you forget it," shouted a sweet youth in knickerbockers. "Pop says he ain't a-goin to have no music-man a hanging on his gate with you"——

But here he was muzzled and dragged out of the room.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Girl of Her Word.

Omaha Youth—"Say, Dick, will your sister be at home to-night?"

Little Dick—"Nope."

"Did she say where she was going?"

"Nope."

"Has she any regular engagement for this evening?"

"No, guess not."

"Then maybe she'll be at home."

"No she won't, 'cause Sis is a girl of her word."

"Her word?"

"She said if you asked if she'd be at home I should say 'no,' and then she'd go somewhere, so it wouldn't be a lie."—*Omaha Herald.*

By a Large Majority.

"This is all so sudden, Mr. Sampson," she said, with maidenly reserve, "and so unexpected, that although I confess I am not entirely indifferent to you, I hardly know what to say in reply to——"

"If you are in favor of the proposition," suggested Mr. Sampson, who, like Dick Swiveller, is a Perpetual Grand Master, "you will please signify your assent by saying 'Aye.'"

"Aye," came softly.

"Contrary?"

"No!" thundered the old man, opening the door.

"The noes have it by a large majority," said Mr. Sampson, reaching hastily for his hat."—*New York Sun.*

Missed the Girl and Kissed the Cow.

"Well, Jud, what is it yer are so anxious to tell the boys?" asked Deacon Skinberry of the village Ananias.

"Waal, I donno's you'll b'lieve it."

"Never mind; tell it anyhow."

"Er—you fellers was telling 'bout fast train time, sixty miles er nour, 'n so on; but I calklate I kin tell yer 'bout a litenin' train ez beats 'em all. I went down ter ther depot one day w'en I lived at Scooperville, on the Tearing Thunder Road, an' ez I stepped on the cars an' turned ter kiss my wife good-bye, ther train pulled out 'n I kissed a cow six miles out in ther kentry."—*Dallas (Tex.) News.*

He Knew the Lady.

"Yes, sir," went on Professor X to a gentleman to whom he had recently been introduced, "I have given some attention to the study of human nature, and I rarely fail to read a face correctly. Now, there is a lady," he continued, pointing across the room, "the lines of whose countenance are as clear to me as type. The chin shows firmness of disposition, amounting to obstinacy, the sharp, pointed nose a vicious temperament, the large mouth volubility, the eyes a dryness of soul, the ——"

"Wonderful, Professor, wonderful."

"You know something of the lady, then?" said the Professor, complacently.

"Yes, a little; she's my wife."—*Lynch.*

A Powerful Remedy.

In the village of O——, in Central New York, lives a sharp-tongued old bachelor whom I have known for twenty-five years as "Uncle John." Uncle John is something of a character about town, and not destitute of Yankee wit and shrewdness. He used to make and vend in an amateurish way a certain cough mixture, the merits of which he preached to his friends with great enthusiasm, warranting the remedy to cure any cold in twenty-four hours "or no pay." One of his old friends, whom we will call Ike, being afflicted with a severe coughing cold, Uncle John used his best efforts in argument, persuasion, and finally vehement and profane scolding, to get him to try the remedy. But Ike could not be induced to "chance it." Not long after this Uncle John caught a hard cold himself, which was accompanied by a most distressing cough that shook his poor old frame unmercifully. It did not, however, prevent his coming downtown and "settin'," as he called it, in Ike's market. The cold hung on for a week or more, and the cough had grown no better. Finally one day Ike resolved to brave Uncle John's sharp tongue and tease him a little about his failure to rid himself of the cold, and the following dialogue ensued. You are to understand that Uncle John's replies were interrupted with violent coughing:

"John?"

"What yer want:"

"Got a bad cold, 'ain't yer?"

"Yes; got the wust ever had 'n my life."

"Hangs on pretty bad, don't it?"

"Yes; beats all."

"Why don't you try some o' y'r cough med'cine you wanted ter sell me?"

"I thought mebbe y' was fool 'nough ter ask that question; d'yer s'pose I want ter live forever?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Keen Animal Senses.

A writer in *Nature*, commenting on the experiments made upon the sense of smell in dogs, suggests that some explanation of the remarkable results may be found in the exclusive direction which is given to the sense. He adds that in the case of the dog, while there is little brain-work going on to cause distraction, the attention may be applied more closely than in our own case; and thus the dog may enjoy an apparent advantage in respect of keenness of scent. In connection with this topic the writer makes these observations upon the conduct of birds:

The sense of hearing in some birds seems as wonderful and discriminating as that of smell in dogs. I have watched with astonishment a thrush listening for worms, as their manner is, and very evidently hearing them, too, within two yards of a noisy lawn-mower on the other side of a small hedge of roses. Probably the worms came nearer to the surface in consequence of the vibration caused by the machine—they are said to do so—but that the thrush heard and did not see was evident.

Robins appear to be able to distinguish the voices of their own offspring and parents from a number of others, and at a great distance. I say appear, for in such a case one cannot be quite sure, still less can one give all the small details of long-continued observation that make up the evidence in favor of it.

All these cases have a common and mysterious element. It is as if a window were opened in one direction and all others closed; or as if all the available energy were directed along one narrow path. At any rate there is something more than mere keenness of sense.

First Run on a Bank.

The extravagant luxury of the Court of Charles II., combined with its utter want of principle and incapacity to carry on the memorable contest with Holland, produced the first run upon bankers that ever was made. The Government had suffered a succession of humiliating disasters. The extravagance of the Court had dissipated all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purposes of carrying on offensive hostilities. It was finally determined to wage only defensive war, but even for that the vast resources of England were found insufficient. The Dutch insulted the British Court, sailed up the Thames, took Sheerness and carried their ravages to Chatham. The blaze of the burning ships was seen in London; it was rumored that a foreign army had landed at Gravesend and military men seriously proposed to abandon the Tower.

The people, accustomed to the secure reign of Cromwell, were in consternation. The moneyed portion of the community were seized with a panic. The country was in danger; London itself might be invaded. What security was there then for the money advanced to the Crown? The people flocked to their debtors and demanded their deposits. London now witnessed the first run upon the bankers!

The fears of the people, however, proved groundless, for the goldsmiths, as the bankers were then called, met all demands that were made upon them. Confidence was restored by royal proclamation that the demands on the exchequer should be met as usual, and the run collapsed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Heiress Prospective of $30,000,000

A bright-eyed little girl, with a pretty face, pranced through one of the halls of the Windsor this morning, with a nurse following closely on her trail. A number of other bright-looking little children who saw her pass, regarded her with considerably more than casual interest. Still there was nothing remarkable in the little tot's appearance. When a handsome 6-year-old boy said to his little sister, "There goes the heiress," as he pointed to the girl, he explained the reason of her unusual interest. The child had only been at the hotel two days, but all the children in the hostelry had been told that she was one of the richest children in the world. The little girl is the only child of Senor Jose Hidalgo, one of the wealthiest citizens of Cuba. Aside from the father's wealth, the child is heir to over $10,000,000. This will go to her at the death of her grandmother, Senor Hidalgo's mother. The grandfather was one of the wealthiest planters and cigar manufacturers in Cuba, and left an estate worth nearly $20,000,000, which was divided between his wife and only son. The son has more than doubled his portion since the death of his father, so that at the present time the little girl is prospective heir to over $30,000,000.—*New York Telegram.*

Apples for Europe.

"What can I tell you about shipping apples to Europe? A great deal," began an exporter to a New York retail and express reporter. "In the first place, America is sending over 800,000 barrels of apples a year to London, Liverpool and Glasgow alone. The bulk of these go during the winter months, at the rate of from 40,000 to 70,000 barrels a week. New York ships the most, Boston comes next and Montreal third. Portland, Me., handles a great many, and Annapolis, Md., forwards the Southern fruit."

"How are they packed?"

"In barrels made for the purpose. Only sound fruit is used. The first layer is placed in the bottom stem downward, the others are put in until there appears to be one layer too many, and then the head is placed on these and forced into the barrel with a screw press. The head is then nailed in, and any amount of handling will not shake the apples."

A Simple Test of a Log.

The following paragraph has appeared in several of our exchanges. It can be very easily tested, and may prove a valuable "wrinkle" to log buyers:

The soundness of a log of timber may be ascertained by placing the ear to one end of it, while another person delivers a succession of sharp blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when the continuance of the vibrations will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that unsoundness exists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A Use for Grape Leaves.

"I wonder," says a lady who is interested in household matters, "if housewives generally use fresh, green grape leaves to put on top of their pickles to keep them sharp and free from mould. I used to cover them with a flannel cloth and rinse it out every other day. Two years ago a friend of mine told me that grape leaves were much nicer, so I tried them, and shall never try cloth again. Grape leaves keep pickles the best of anything I ever found. I change them once a week, and the vinegar keeps sharp and clear, and imparts a nice flavor to the pickles. I rinse the leaves in pure water, and let them drain quite dry, then lay them over every place in the jar. They exclude the air perfectly, and are better and cause less work than anything else."

Corn Bread in Rhyme.

Here is a rhymed recipe for corn bread that, like the rhyme of the months, will be much more likely to linger in the busy brain of the housewife than any amount of prose on the subject:

Two cups of Indian, one cup of wheat,
One cup sour milk, one cup sweet,
One good egg that well you beat,
Half a cup molasses, too,
Half a cup sugar add thereto,
With one spoon of butter new,
Salt and soda each a spoon:
Mix up quickly and bake it soon.
Then you'll have corn bread complete,
Best of all corn bread you'll meet,
It will make your boy's eyes shine
If he's like that boy of mine.
If you have a dozen boys
To increase your household joys,
Double then this rule I should,
And you'll have two corn cakes good.
When you've nothing else for tea
This the very thing will be;
All the men that I have seen
Say it is of cakes the queen—
Good enough for any king
That a husband home can bring;
Warming up the human stove,
Cheering up the h arts you love;
And only Tyndall can explain
The links between corn bread and brain.
Get a husband what he likes
And save a hundred household strikes,

Recipes.

GINGER NUTS.—Three pounds of flour, three-fourths of a pound of butter rubbed into one-half pound of sugar, one pint of treacle, two ounces of ginger, one-half a nutmeg, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Make the dough stiff and knead it hard for ten minutes; cut into cakes and bake.

TURNIPS IN GRAVY.—Peel and boil some turnips in salted water, to which a half teaspoonful of sugar has been added. Slice them half an inch thick and put them in a stew-pan with two ounces of butter to a large vegetable dish full of the turnips, shake them until they are lightly browned. Season with salt, pepper, and a trifle of mace and sugar; pour over a pint of good, brown gravy, and when quite hot serve them in it.

OYSTER SOUP.—Put two quarts of oysters, liquor and all, in a pan, set them on the stove to heat, but do not let them boil, or come very near to it. Now drain all the liquor into the soup kettle, and put in a pint of new milk, half a pound of butter, and a little whole allspice and pepper. Have the oysters all this time where they will keep warm, and then salt to taste, just as you are ready to serve the soup, and put into the boiled up soup before the oysters are added. Salt should always be the last thing put into any soup, stew or fricassee where milk is used, or it is apt to curdle. Oysters should never be boiled, but only scalded; boiling makes them tough and shrinks them up.

Useful Hints.

Keep salt in a dry place and cheese in a tin box.

Vinegar and salt will often restore tarnished fire-sets and brass work of all kinds, when even the patent preparations fail.

To remove machine oil from cotton goods rub the spots with hard soap and soft water, as soon as they are observed, and they can be easily taken out.

Boiled potatoes ought to be laid out on a plate, and are then as good for frying or mashing as if freshly cooked. If left heaped up they will often spoil in one night.

A lump of soda laid upon the drain-pipe down which waste water passes will prevent the clogging of the pipe with grease, especially if the pipe be flooded every week with boiling water.

For removing stains from oilcloth and zinc, use kerosene. It will soon evaporate and leave no odor. Kerosene may safely be applied to the most delicate furniture and carpets for exterminating moths.

If you have pictures hanging against an outer wall protect them from any possible damp by covering the backs with sheet lead, or else keep them from contact with the wall by corks fastened to the lower ends of the frame.

A clean scrubbing brush is used for removing the dust from a heavy carpet. Rub violently across the grain until the dirt is removed, sweep, let the dust settle, and then go over the carpet with a damp cloth. This is quite as efficacious as beating.

Rose blankets should be used with caution on cribs and cradles. A two-year old child was thrown into convulsions from eating the colored fuzz on the borders. A safe method is to baste a band of white muslin or wash silk across the top of the blanket.

A Double-Jointed People.

The Samoans are double-jointed," says a resident of the Navigator group, "and that is why they are such fine dancers, and are, altogether, the most graceful people in the world. Their limbs at the knee-joint, their arms at the elbows and their shoulders with their ball and socket joints, are reversible in a way that would astonish you. The elbow and knee-joints can be bent exactly contrary to the natural condition of all other persons.

"The missionaries have taught the Samoans to avoid profanity, and they never swear in their presence, but outside of it they think it is all right, and I have heard them cuss like troopers, and a half-hour after lead a family prayer with a fervor that is amazing. They are a devout people, and, with all their occasional profanity, are never angry. They are the most even-tempered people I ever saw."

A Lake Turns Red and Fish Die.

At Castro Giovanni, in the Province of Caltanisetta, in Sicily, a lake has become red in color, and quantities of fish have come to the surface. The inhabitants attribute this to the influence of lightning that struck the lake. In the early part of the year a similar phenomenon was reported of the Lake of Lugano, which was attributed to an earthquake that occurred some days previously.—*London Times.*

MARJORIE.

"Oh, dear," said Father Brown, one day,
"I never saw such weather!
The rain will spoil my meadow hay
And all my crops together."
His little daughter climbed his knee;
"I guess the sun will shine," said she.

"But if the sun," said Farmer Brown,
"Should bring a dry September,
With vines and stalks all wilted down,
And fields scorched to an ember"——
"Why, then, 'twill rain," said Marjorie,
The little girl upon his knee.

"Ah, me!" sighed Father Brown, that fall,
"Now, what's the use of living?
No p'an of mine succeeds at all"——
"Why, next month comes Thanksgiving.
And then, of course," said Marjorie,
"We're all as happy as can be."

"Well, what should I be thankful for?"
Asked Farmer Brown. "My trouble
This summer has grown more and more,
My losses have been double;
I've nothing left"—"Why you've got me!"
Said Marjorie, upon his knee.
—*Wide Awake.*

PITH AND POINT.

A piller of the church—A pious apothecary.

The thing that a woman always knows best is how some other woman ought to dress.—*Somerville Journal.*

A married man can always pack a trunk more easily than a bachelor. He gets his wife to do it for him.

One doesn't care much for the flattery of a cannibal when he says: "You're good enough to eat."—*New York Dispatch.*

An oatmeal trust has been organized in Canada. Where will this gruel tyranny of manufacture end?"—*Norwich Bulletin.*

"A New Jersey man has invented a stove to carry in the hat." Wanted to utilize a stovepipe probably.—*New Haven News.*

We do not see what it is that a clock is ashamed of, that it should be constantly striving to cover its face with its hand.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Why can a man walk farther on a cold day than on a hot one?" asked inquisitive Jack. "Because," said the Major, "warm weather makes him limp."

It always bothers a Frenchman who is learning English to read one day that a murder has been committed and the next day that the murderer has been committed.—*New York Tribune.*

Paint is a monster of such frightful build,
That to be hated needs but to be smelled.
But, smelled too oft, familiar to the face,
We first endure, then pity, then catch the painting fever and go around all over the premises, and daub it on every available place.
—*Dansville Breeze.*

A Boonville school teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and, drawing a long breath, remarked: "If it wasn't for me you would be the biggest donkey in Boonville."—*Louisville Times.*

He sang it with vigor,
He sang it each day,
"I would not live always,
I ask not to stay."
But when with a fever
And chills taken down,
He quickly had in all
The doctors in town.
—*Boston Courier.*

Jenny Lind's Home Life.

The daily life of Jenny Lind in London was extremely simple. Every morning at 7:30 o'clock there were family prayers. At these not only her husband, Mr. Goldschmidt, and her three children, but the servants assisted. When breakfast was over she habitually retired to her room on the second floor, and, seated at her writing desk, opened and answered her

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—With the end of the year the PEOPLE'S PRESS will close its thirty fifth volume. We would urge our delinquent subscribers to settle up without delay as we need money to carry on the business.

—The New York police have decided to stop anarchist demonstrations.

—Heavy rains are reported in Southern Texas, and the drought is broken.

—The National Republican Committee has selected Chicago as the place, and June 19th as the date, of the Republican National Convention.

—There are 7,000 Confederates buried at Camp Douglas, Illinois. Among them are North Carolinians who were permitted to freeze to death when there was an abundance of coal and blankets.—*Exchange.*

—Governor Lee, in his message to the Virginia General Assembly, urges the establishment of a reformatory school in connection with the penitentiary, for the benefit of youthful offenders.

—The United States Minister to Liberia has tendered his resignation. He says no wide awake man would care to live there longer than two weeks, and that a terrible condition of things exists in the country; the native Africans he considers far superior to the civilized ones who are sent over there.

—The decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the Giersch case, where it was contended that beer and wine did not come under the probibition act, holds that all liquors having enough alcohol in their composition to produce intoxication, whether obtained by distillation or fermentation, fall within the meaning and intent of the statute and it reckons lager beer and wine among such liquors.

—The Attorney-General of the United States has notified Marshal Settle that the appropriation for fees of witnesses for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1888, is exhausted, and that no further supply of funds will be made until provision therefor be made by Congress. Col. Settle has sufficient funds to pay witnesses at Charlotte next week, but witness tickets issued by United States Commissioners must be held up until Congress appropriates funds for the deficiency. Unless this matter be attended to, there will be no funds for the United States Courts at April, May and June terms, 1888, to pay witnesses.

—Charles H. Knox, of New York, for fifteen years a member of the Republican party has resigned. He says:

"I think the objects for which it was organized have been accomplished, and am aware of no issue before the people on which it is entitled to support. I believe that the civil war and all questions growing out of it have been decided, and I am opposed to viewing the South as a conquered province, ever to be reminded of her defeat and that her people were rebels. The recent incident of the battle flags shows how a noisy and conspicuous portion of the Republican party is willing for political effect to fan into flame sectional hatred. On the tariff I also find myself opposed to the Republican party. It is neither wise nor proper to keep up war taxes in time of profound peace.

Board of Agriculture.

After a three days session the State Board of Agriculture adjourned yesterday, after the transaction of much important business. On Thursday, Dr. Herbert B. Battle was elected Director of the Experiment Station. On yesterday, in order to reduce the expenses of the Department within the limits of the appropriation, the salary of the office was reduced from $2,500 to $1,800. The salary of the Commissioner was reduced from $2,000 to $1,500. In the office of the Immigration Agent one clerk was dispensed with, and the salary of the remaining clerk was reduced by $100. Some laborers and servants were dispensed with, and the salaries of others reduced. It was ordered that the "Bulletin" be issued monthly at a cost not exceeding $100; it formerly being $150. The total reductions aggregate about $2,900, and it is thought that the department can run through without incovenience until the next meeting of the General Assembly.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

— Attorney General Garland in his annual report, gives the following as the work of his office—the Department of Justice:

"The number of ordinary suits now pending in the Court of Claims is 1,110, involving $13,250,000. The number of cases filed under the Bowman Act is 1,819, involving about $50,000,000. The petitions filed in the French spoliation cases number 5,560, representing 2,386 vessels and about 5,560, representing 2.386 vessels and about $20,000,000. The amount reported in favor of claimants in the 81 cases passed on is about $425,000. During the fiscal year 1,777 civil suits were terminated. In 922 of these judgments were for the United States, in 102 for the defendants and 703 were either nol. pros'd, dismissed or discontinued; 26 were appealed from the District to the Circuit Court and 24 from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court. There were pending July 1, 3,054 civil suits to which the United States was a party. During the year there were 12,907 criminal prosecutions, mostly for violations of customs and internal revenue laws."

—We publish the President's Message in full this week in a Supplement. It is an important document and should be preserved for future examination as it gives the key-note of the campaign next year. Taken as a whole it is honest and straightforward. Though the tariff arguments are not new, they are forcibly and directly put, and strengthens the position of the President. The people have full confidence in his integrity. We give extracts to show what our State Congressmen think of it.

Views of the Message as Reported by the New York World.

Z. B. Vance—1. I approve of every word of the message. 2. I favor reducing the tariff to the needed revenue—no more than the government needs.

L. E. Latham—1. It meots with my hearty approval, with one exception. 2. How far would I be willing to go in the reduction of taxation? I want to see it put on a revenue basis. I want to see it so fixed that the biggest revenue possible can be brought in. I am in favor of discriminating in the interest of the prime necessities of life.

F. M. Simmons — 1. I am thoroughly in accord with the President's tariff ideas, but I am also in favor of the entire abolition of the internal revenue system.

W. H. H. Cowles — 1. I should rather not speak until I have time to examine the message more carefully. I think it is better to have a moderate tariff bill at this time. I am for a tariff for revenue and for raising the revenue by tariff only. A sweeping reduction of the tariff will have the effect of aiding those sections that have already had the benefit of the protective tariff at the expense of all the manufactures in the South.

Thomas D. Johnston — 1. I indorse President Cleveland's tariff views. 2. North Carolina wants the internal revenue taxes cut off root and branch. I represent a North Carolina district, and shall endeavor to get Congress to adopt this view of the question. After this is done I am in favor of reducing the tariff so that the revenue from it may meet the expenses of the government.

John Nichols—1. No. (Does not approve of the message.) 2. I would abolish the entire internal revenue system and revise the tariff entirely, but generally would retain the high tariff scale. On some articles I would raise the rates according to the requirements of the industry. I come to Congress on a high tariff, no internal revenue tax platform, and will come as near to it as possible.

—The New York *World* has interviewed many members of the House on the message. The Republicans like it and they do not like it. They like it because it makes a square issue; and they dislike it because it is for the people and against the monopolists, the special friends of Republicans. The straight-out Democrats are absolutely in love with it. We copy a few opinions:—*Star.*

Congressman Breckenridge—I endorse the message. It is an excellent document, and is very strong.

Congressman Springer—It is a great document. It is the most concise and instructive message that was ever sent to Congress by any President.

Congressman Mills—Good! elegant! It could not be better.

Congressman Townsend — Elegant, elegant! It beats them all. It could not be better. We are going to stand by him and we are going to win.

Congressman Bland — It is the best we have ever had. I have not heard its equal since I've been in Congress.

Randall refused to talk.

Methodist Conference.

The session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which has just closed at Fayetteville, was an unusually interesting one.

The Missionary Anniversary on Saturday night was one of the finest in many respects that has ever been held at a session of the North Carolina Conference.

The treasurer of the Board of Missions read the report of the Board, which showed that there was raised in the bounds of the Conference for Foreign Missions the sum of $11,300.73; for Domestic Missions, $5,099.89; by the Women's Missionary Society, $1,570.99; by the "Bright Jewels" Society, $808.74; making a total of $19,021.62 to the missionary cause.

New Berne was selected as the next place for holding the conference.

$575 have been raised for the benefit of the aged preachers and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers.

Something over $4,000 was added to the Trinity College endowment fund. The amount now approximates $40,000.

The following are the statistics for the past year:

Members, 86,262, gain, 3,389; adults baptized, 3,520; infants baptized, 2,627; churches, 895, gain 15; value of churches, $917,446, gain in value $65,126; parsonages, 108, gain 4; value of parsonages, $136,825, gain in value $3,060; money expended for churches and parsonages, $67,589; foreign missions, $11,332.33; domestic missions, $5,240.35; mission money from Sunday schools, $2,106.26; conference anniversary, $241.27; self-denial collection, $772.97; Woman's Missionary Society, 2,373; total amount raised for Missions, $22,066.16; church extensions, $2,395.97; education (independent of endowment) $2,572.77; Sunday Schools, 939, gain 66; officers and teachers, 5,430, gain 346; Sunday school scholars, 55,077, gain 4,097; money spent for Sunday School literature, $8,626.61; money raised on children's day, 223.10; money raised on other objects, $1,306.45; money paid to presiding elders, $14,789.67; gain $198.67; money paid preachers, $106,447.25, gain $5,157.25; Bishop, $1,649.63, conference claimants, $5,311.83; other objects, $10,892.90; junior preachers, $1,304.42; Bible cause, $445.31; total amount of money raised for all purposes, $245,374.26.

STATE NEWS.

—The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is now graded within six miles of Mt. Airy, and the track laid one mile above Marion.

—Rev. J. T. Bagwell returns to the ministry, having received license to preach from the quarterly conference in Charlotte.

—Elizabeth City *Falcon:* Sam Leary killed a bear at Indiantown Creek, last week, seven feet long, weighing 500 pounds.

—The High Point Classical Institute has changed owners and principals. Prof. S. C. Lindsay, of Kernersville, is the purchaser.

—The Murphy *Bulletin* says trains on the Murphy & North Georgia road have commenced running regularly to within 5 miles of Murphy.

—Asheville *Citizen:* A colored man named Joe Woods, in the employ of the railroad, was fatally crushed Tuesday night while coupling cars, death ensuing immediately.

—The Raleigh *Chronicle* says the number of granges is increasing in North Carolina at the rate of two a week, and that there are now fifty more granges in the State than there were six months ago.

—J. W. Bean, a harness-maker of Gastonia, has fallen heir to a fortune estimated at not less than four million dollars. Mr. Bean has received a letter from his lawyer to the effect that the four million dollars are awaiting his command.

—North Carolina will stand close to the front ranks; she is fourth in number in railroad construction in the Southern States, for the year 1887. One hundred and forty-seven miles have been built during the year.—*Progressive Farmer.*

—In the famous case of the State against W. A. Potts and Mrs. Lincke, for the murder of Mrs. Lincke's husband, at Washington, Beaufort co., a verdict of guilty has been found against W. A. Potts. Mrs. Lincke was acquitted. The case has created almost unbounded excitement.

—Hillsboro *Recorder:* It is painful and distressing to announce to the many friends in Orange county, of the sudden attack of paralysis of Mrs. Graham, the widow of the late Hon. Wm. A. Graham, which sad event occurred at the home of her son in Charlotte a few days ago.

—The contract for heating the capitol and other State buildings at Raleigh by steam has been awarded to Kelly & Jones, of Pittsburg, Pa., at $14,000, which is several hundred dollars less than any of the other 5 bidders proposed to do the work for.

—A Summerfield correspondent of the *North State* tells of great excitement in that place, occasioned by the elopement of James Parrish with the wife of his brother Tom. James left a wife and two children and the woman left a husband. The abandoned people are highly respected and have the sympathy of their neighbors.

—The Cleveland Springs property, noted for half a century as a health and pleasure resort, has been sold for 145,000 to two capitalists of Alma, N. C., Messrs. Wilkinson & Ford. These gentlemen propose to erect a large and attractive building, adorn and beautify the place, for which nature has done so much and art so little.—*Shelby Aurora.*

—"Aunt" Martha Robbins, widow of the late Ahi Robbins, died at her home in Randolph county last Saturday, and the remains were interred at Hopewell on Sunday. She was the step-mother of Capt. F. C Robbins, of Lexington. Although not a mother, 32 children have grown up under the instruction and care of "Aunt" Martha, and many hearts were saddened by her death. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor died this evening at 8:05 o'clock.

—By a fire near Lexington, Ky., Bowerman Bros. lost $7,000 worth of blooded stock, including a $5,000 stallion.

—After months of watching and pursuit the ringleaders of the famous Brooking gang of thieves and train robbers have been landed in jail at Fort Worth, Texas. The scene of the depredations was in Childress, Wilbarger, Baylor and adjoining portions of the State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Johann Most, the anarchist, who was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and who was granted a stay of proceedings, was released on $5,000 bail to-day, Mrs. Ida Hoffman, his former bondsman, going security.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—M. Goblet has informed President Carnot that, owing to the refusal of several of the statesmen to join him, he is unable to form a cabinet. The President has therefore made another appeal to M. Fallieres to undertake the task. M. Fallieres will inform him of his decision. The dissension among the republicans continues.

—Two young negro girls, Hessie and Josephine Mack, took charge of their little farm near Mercer's mill, in Worth county, Ga., this year, owing to the illness of their father, and by their own labor made thirteen bales of cotton. "We rolled up our sleeves and went hard to work," they said, "and are quite proud of the result of our year's labor."

—Levi Keller, an aged farmer, living near Virginsville, Pa., was ill with a complication of diseases, and his wife nursed him until overcome by fatigue. When he spoke of dying she said: "If you go, I will go too." Finally Mr. Keller died in his wife's arms. She placed the body upon the bed, swooned away, and in a few minutes breathed her last. Husband and wife were buried in one grave.

—The splendid old colonial homestead, "Oakland," in Loudon county, Va., belonging to Mrs. George W. Garter, nee Miss Kate Curtis Powell, has been placed in the hands of real estate agents for sale, and will soon be in the possession of strangers. The family have owned it for over 200 years, it having been ceded to the great grandfather of the present proprietor by King George, to whom he was counsellor, and whose portrait, with that of his wife, still hangs in the ancestral hall.—*Baltimore American.*

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston.

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P. S. Every purchaser of $2 worth of goods is entitled to one chance in a fine handsome new Parlor Organ, containing 4 setts reeds, two couplers, 11 stops and two knee swells, to be presented to the lucky person on New Year's day 1888.

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I wish to buy for **Cash** postage stamps used prior to 1870. Many of these old stamps will bring fine prices and it is to your interest to look over old files of letters as dollars may thus be realized. Be sure not to remove stamps from envelopes as they are worth a great deal more if on the entire envelope. I will buy all sorts of Confederate stamps and Confederate Locals, the latter were used only from May 1861 to November 1862; they are 34 different ones. For further information address,

G. L. KEEHLN,
Salem, N. C,

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1887—4t.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

WITH the November, 1887, issue THE CENTURY commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The War Papers and the Life of Lincoln increased its monthly edition by 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

LINCOLN IN THE WAR,

the writers now enter on the more important part of their narrative, viz.: the early years of the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

SUPPLEMENTARY WAR PAPERS,

following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunnelling from Libby Prison, narrative of personal adventure, etc. General Sherman will write on the "Grand Strategy of the War."

KENNAN ON SIBERIA.

Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by THE CENTURY than this of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous preparation of four years' travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15,000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred state exiles,—Liberals, Nihilists, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of his articles.

A NOVEL BY EGGLESTON

with illustrations will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the field of the Sunday-School Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt; the English Cathedrals, by Mrs. van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualism, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art travel, and biography; poems; cartoons; etc.

By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with a year's subscription from November, 1887, twenty-four issues in all, for $6.00, or, with the last year's numbers handsomely bound, $7.50.

Published by THE CENTURY Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

SINCE its first issue, in 1873, this magazine has maintained, with undisputed recognition, the position it took at the beginning,—that of being the most excellent juvenile periodical ever printed. The best known names in literature were on its list of contributors from the start,—Bryant, Longfellow, Thomas Hughes, George MacDonald, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Frances Hodgson Burnett, James T. Fields, John G. Whittier; indeed the list is so long that it would be easier to tell the few authors of note who have *not* contributed to "the world's child magazine."

The Editor, MARY MAPES DODGE,

author of "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skate," and other popular books for young folks,—and for grown-up folks, too,—has a remarkable faculty for knowing and entertaining children. Under her skillful leadership, ST. NICHOLAS brings to thousands of homes on both sides of the water knowledge and delight.

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The Coming Year of St. Nicholas.

The fifteenth year begins with the number for November, 1887, and the publishers can announce: Serial and Short Stories by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Joel Chandler Harris, J. T. Trowbridge, Col. Richard M. Johnston, Louisa M. Alcott, Professor Alfred Church, William H. Rideing, Washington Gladden, Harriett Prescott Spofford, Amelia E. Barr, Frances Courtenay Baylor, Harriet Upton, and many others. Edmund Alton will write a series of papers on the "Routine of the Republic"—how the President works at the White House, and how the affairs of the Treasury, the State and War Departments, etc., are conducted; Joseph O'Brien, a well known Australian journalist, will describe "The Great Island Continent"; Elizabeth Robins Pennell will tell of "London Christmas Pantomimes" [Alice in Wonderland]; John Burroughs will write "Meadow and Woodland Talks with Young Folk," etc., etc. Mrs. Burnett's short serial will be, the editor says, a worthy successor to her famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which appeared in ST. NICHOLAS.

Why not try St. Nicholas this year for the young people in the house. Begin with the November number. Send us $3.00, or subscribe through booksellers and newsdealers. The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York. Call and get club rates.

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1888

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In club with this paper, GODEY'S and the PEOPLE'S PRESS, price $3.00 which should be sent to the office of his paper.

Harper's Periodicals.

1888.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is an organ of progressive thought and movement in every department of life. Besides other attractions, it will contain, during the coming year important articles, superbly illustrated, on the Great West; articles on American and foreign industry; beautifully illustrated papers on Scotland, Norway, Switzerland, Algiers, and the West Indies; new novels by William Black and W. D. Howells; novelettes, each complete in a single number, by Henry James, Lafcadio Hearn and Amelia Rives; short stories by Miss Woolson and other popular writers; and illustrated papers of special artistic and literary interest. The Editorial Departments are conducted by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, and Charles Dudley Warner.

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1888.

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An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate. N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. $2 Per Year.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York.

Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,
CLINARD & BROOKES.
Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

VISIT
THE CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

which are now, by odds the largest best conducted and well stocked with the most reliable fruits of any nursery in the State. Contain more reliable acclimated varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, and all other fruits for orchard and garden planting. We have no competition as to extent of grounds and beautifully grown trees and vines of all desirable ages and sizes. We can and will please you in stock. Your orders solicited.

Prices reasonable.

Descriptive catalogue sent free.

Address, N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN Co., N. C.

July 14, 1887—6m.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

-: NURSERYMEN :-
—AND—
-:TREE DEALERS.:-

A RARE BARGAIN IS OFFERED BY the undersigned, in a

Very Fine Lot of Apple and Peach Trees,

consisting of from 6,000 to 8,000, all over 4 feet; about one-third are 2 years Peach, and remainder 2 years and 3 years Apple—fine trees and choice varieties.

I would be pleased to receive offers for the above stock from any responsible party, as I am anxious to dispose of it at an early day, and in order to do so, will sell at

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

Farmers and Orchardists, in fact all who want or need a lot of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., should not fail to examine

MY STOCK AND PRICES

before placing their orders for Fall planting, as I have some rare bargains to offer, and quality considered, I don't propose to be UNDERSOLD by ANY responsible party.

List of varieties and full particulars for stamp. Correspondence solicited.

Address J. R. OSBORNE, Prop'r,
Lone Star Nursery,
Bethany, Davidson Co., N. C.

Please mention this paper.

HERE I AM AGAIN.

Modesty is a good trait, but the bargains I am offering compel me to speak. I am exhibiting

A GRAND SELECTION OF

Notions, Dry Goods and Groceries,

of high merit, which must all besold very cheap for cash or saleable produce. Come and examine my stock of goods and let me quote prices on same, and then you go to the cheapest store anywhere and do likewise and be convinced that at my store is the identical place to buy at extremely low prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits,

shall be my motto. Cheap John is not my name and I dare not infringe on his reputation, but I have no objections to claiming kin with him in the name of a Twin Brother, for I am his equal on low prices, and his superior in qualities of nice, fresh first-class tip top number one Goods of nearly all kinds.

Come and see me at once in the village of Waughtown, 2 miles south of Salem, N. C.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. SINK.

July 14, 1887.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY,
SALEM, N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIful grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study-parlors, sleeping alcoves, bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; special facilities for Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home-life with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-three years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 alumnæ. For catalogue, address,

PRINCIPAL, SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY,
Salem, N. C.

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Fall In Prices.

MANY BOOKS

—AND—

FANCY ARTICLES,

at lower prices than ever before.

—CALL AT—

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AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

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School Books,

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BLAIR'S UNEQUALLED PADS.

The celebrated (A. S. P. Co's) American State Pen Co's

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and other School Supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

EOR PRESENTS.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Respectfully,

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

October 1887.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance.

The Daily Star.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
One Month	50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	60
Three Months	30

Our telegraphic News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

Address,

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WINSTON, N. C

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RELIABLE PATTERNS
Are the only ones that will give a perfect fitting garment.

MME. DEMOREST'S
System of Dress Cutting.
Chart and Book of full directions, enabling any one to Cut and Fit perfectly.
Price, $3.00. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

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PORTFOLIO OF FASHIONS
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is a large Magazine of 80 pages of Fashion Notes and Styles, illustrated with about 1,000 Cuts. Sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.

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THIS STYLE ONLY
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Write for Circulars.

DEMOREST FASHION and SEWING MACHINE CO.
17 East 14th Street, New York City.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

1888—EVERY LADY SHOULD TAKE IT—1888

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OF

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Sketches of Noted Places and People, Splendidly-Illustrated Articles, Tales and Novelets by Famous Authors, Illustrated Hints on the Fashions, Numerous Work-Table Patterns.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST of the lady's-books. It gives more for the money and combines greater merits than any other. Its stories, novelets, etc., are admitted to be the best published. Its contributors are among the most popular authors of America.

A FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERN with each number, which alone is worth the price of the number. Every month, also, there appears a MAMMOTH COLORED FASHION-PLATE, superbly colored, and giving the latest Parisian styles of dress. Also, household, cookery, and other receipts, articles on art-embroidery, flower-culture, home-decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

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TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE, $2.00 A YEAR.

2 Copies for $3.50 } With the elegant book, "Choice Gems," or a large steel-engraving, "The
3 " " 4.50 } Wreath of Immortelles," as a premium for getting up the club.

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6 " " 9.00 } person getting up the club.

5 Copies for $8.00 } With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1888 and the large steel-
7 " " 10.50 } engraving or the book "Choice Gems" to the person getting up the club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 5.30 a. m. Mail closes 5 a. m.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.20 p. m. Mail closes 6:45 p. m.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6.15 p. m.

—Our friends who wish to pay their subscription to the PRESS in wood will please deliver it an early day.

—Mrs. Buford returned Saturdry night from Raleigh.

—G. W. Chalk, of the Charlotte *Chronicle*, gave us a pleasant call on Friday.

—Rev. G. W. Wiseman, of Cheraw, S. C., is visiting his mother in Centreville.

—Mrs. James F. Brower and son, of Lincoln county, are on a visit to this place.

—The P. M. killed 2 hogs, 12 months and 17 days old that weighed 380 and 400.

—Good, clean, dry Corn Husks are now bought by the N. C. Furniture Co., Salem, N. C., for making mattresses. Call and see them.

—Twenty-six marriage licenses were issued in this county during the month of November.

—F. & H. Fries are now paying $1.00 per bushel for best white wheat and 90 cents per bushel for red. 4t.

—Don't forget Prof. S. T. Ford's entertainment in the Academy Chapel on the evenings of Thursday and Friday.

—Elder Wm. Turner, we are glad to say, is improving rapidly.

H. S. Crist is also better, we are pleased to note.

—The register of deeds of Davie county, issued 94 marriage license for the year ending November 30th, says the *Times*.

☞ Four warm rooms, 16x16, to rent, on Church street. Single or double, 40 cents per week. Apply to C. R. Welfare.

—Albert Yokely has about completed his new dwelling house on the place which he bought of Andrew Yokely.

—J. C. Conrad has imported a pair of fine, full-blooded Berkshire pigs from Chester, Pa. They will be sent to his Yadkin river farm.

—Gid Hairston, who is charged with brutally assaulting W. T. Trogden, of Greensboro, at Germanton, last 4th of July, has been arrested in Winston.

—Mrs. Maggie Milbourne, nee Miss Brietz, of Newberry, S. C., is visiting relatives and friends in this place She is accompanied by Miss Ella Milbourne.

—The Messrs. Fries shipped last week 36 bales of white goods and 36 bales woolen goods. On Monday they shipped 26 bales of white goods to Shanghai, China.

—Wanted by the N. C. Furniture Co., Salem, N. C., clean, dry Corn Husks, for which they will pay ten dollars ($10.00) per ton.

—Rev. Shuford will preach at Pleasant Retreat on next Sunday at 2 o'clock, p. m., and also on the 2nd Sunday in January, and Saturday afternoon preceding the 2nd Sunday.

At the communion services at Friedberg church, on Saturday, 10th inst., 14 persons were admitted to church membership, 11 by confirmation and 3 by baptism. The pastor, Rev. Jas. E. Hall, officiating.

—Winston *Daily:* We are informed by Dr. B. J. Sapp, that Kernersville has killed 25 hogs this week that made an average of 320 pounds each, and the largest were not killed. Six averaged 429 pounds.

—Rev. James E. Hall, of Friedberg, killed two hogs, 12 months old, weighing 335 and 348 pounds.

Chas. Rothrock killed three hogs, weighing 369, 280 and 278 pounds, making 927,—an average of 309.

—Poplar, Maple, Ash, Cherry and Walnut Lumber wanted by the N. C. Furniture Co., Salem, N. C.

—The colored people of Walnut Cove will hold a tournament December 26th. A prize of $10 will be awarded the knight catching the largest number of rings. A Queen and Maids of Honor will be crowned, and a dance given at night.—*Republican.*

—Master Kenneth Pfohl will call on the citizens of Salem and Winston with tickets for the Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert on the 3rd of January next. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets reserved on signing the list presented. Tickets 75 cents.

—A large house greeted the Magic Concert combination, composed altogether of native talent. The Orchestra is the best in the State and improves with every concert Prof. Rich is the only and best native magician in the South. He is equal to Everett, and performs many tricks, *a la* Herman. His manner is pleasing keeping up a humorous talk throughout. Come again.

—The Salem Iron Works shipped to Highland, Macon county, one complete No. 2 medium saw mill and fixtures, by order of Orange Judd & Co., of New York, who own timber there and will use a North Carolina saw mill to cut it up. The Salem Iron Mills have shipped to New York over 25 saw mills and have sold equally as many in Pennsylvania.—*Daily.*

—Christmas is almost upon us am crowded with goods and lots of customers, but can accommodate still more.

C. R. WELFARE.

ROBBERS. — We learn attempts have been recently made to enter several dwellings in the night for purposes of robbery.

One night last week the smoke-house of Andrew Peddicord, living on Salt street, was robbed of some 400 or 500 pounds of meat.

An out house in the yard of N. T. Watkins was broken into Saturday night, and $25 worth of clothing and furniture belonging to a colored person stolen.

—Thirty-six boys can buy 36 Axes at C. R. Welfare's, and chop more wood than 36 men buying Axes elsewhere. 3t.

—Hill Foster, (col.) was bitten by a mad-dog several weeks since and a few days after applied Mr. Adams' madstone to the wound, which clung to the wound for three days and nights, affording relief from pain, when the stone dropped off and was soaked in warm milk Mr. Adams says the poison was visible plainly in streaks. The stone has also proved efficacious in applying it to bee stings, spider bites, etc., etc.

—Those wishing a good smoke should buy the Nature's Gem, manufactured by Mr. Leopold, of Winston.

—The revival meeting at Union Grove, Winston, closed on last Saturday, with sixteen conversions and twelve accessions to the Methodist Episcopal Church. —— Mr. J. H. Chamelin, of Abbott's Creek township, this county, killed the boss hog last Monday. When dressed, it kicked the beam at 671 lbs. The animal ate 63 cars of corn per day, and the increase of meat averaged 3½ pounds per day.—*Republican.*

—Mr. Hecker, the clever salesman will be glad to wait on you at Fuller & Durham's.

—The Winston Colored Graded School was opened this morning under favorable auspices. About 200 scholars were present. Those admitted to-day were assigned to first, second and third grades. The older and more advanced scholars will be taken in to-morrow and next day, and will likely run the number to between four and five hundred. The school will be under the management of Prof. F. M. Martin, recently of Lexington, though Prof. J. L. Tomlinson will exercise a general supervision over both the white and colored graded schools.—*Daily.*

—A good investment — Money spent for goods at Fuller & Durham's.

—Wesley Vest, a citizen well known and residing in Lewisville township, died quite suddenly at his home last Sunday. The funeral of a grandchild was to have been preached at a church in that vicinity, and the family were preparing to attend. Scales Painter and his wife, a daughter, rode out from town to attend the service and stopped at home for a few moments while passing. As Mrs. Painter opened the door her father, who was sitting by the fire, suddenly fell from the chair, and in a few moments after expired.

—Go to Fuller & Durham's to get cloth to make your new suit of clothes.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—There have been some good hogs killed in our vicinity this winter. Felix Sink killed one that weighed 400 pounds; P. I. Nifong one, 340 pounds; R. F. Beeson two that aggregated 593; and Frank Stewart two that weighed together 636 pounds. There have been but few killed that weighed less than 200 pounds each. There are still a few heavy porkers that have not yet been butchered.

—Fuller & Durham will meet you with a hearty welcome when you call on them to buy anything in the Dry Goods line.

—Partridge hunters have become a little annoying. They kill and cripple birds, and take the liberty of going over land without even asking permission of land owners. Many are posting their land, and it seems that it will become necessary for every body to post, or the birds will be thinned to such an extent that farmers will soon feel the effect of it, by a great increase of grain destroying insects.

HEADQUARTERS for bargains in Dry Goods, Fuller & Durham, Main St., Winston, N. C.

—Pigs are the scarcest that I ever knew them to be. Nearly everybody has quit raising pigs, and there is a great demand for them, and they sell at very high prices.

—Cheap Trunks at Fuller & Durham's.

—Your correspondent went hunting with Mat. Stewart and Rich. Beeson one half day, and we caught twelve fine rabbits.

—Why go with cold damp feet when Fuller & Durham are offering good Boots and Shoes so cheaply.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 10, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss Jennie Boyer, Mrs. Nester Grimes, Caroline Johnson, Lena Martin, Mrs. Carrie McHaggins, Mrs. Jane Sink, Mrs. Sarah Stewart, Julia Simmerman, Mrs. Mary J. Hurley, Mrs. Lucinda J Longworth, Mrs. Mary Rominger.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Leyander Acher, John O. Allen, R. G. Dunn & Co., R. W. Murray, H. W. Patterson, J. C. Parks, Sam Swaim, David Tesh, Yancey Williard, Charles Yokely.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

—Have you seen those nice cheap Dress Goods at Fuller & Durham's.

—Buy your next new Hat at Fuller & Durham's.

Commissioners' Court.

The Board re-elected A. E. Conrad, as their chairman for the ensuing year.

Ordered that Sheriff Boyer be paid $27.45, expense of carrying Ransom Myers and family to Cabarrus county, and that Myers being a legal resident of that county, suit should be brought if necessary to recover said bill of expense.

A proposition from J. A. Gray, President of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. to put the road near Linville's School House in Belew's Creek Township, in good condition and keep up the same in future in lieu of building bridge across the railroad cut, was accepted by the board as satisfactory.

Ordered that the several Justices of the Peace be notified to meet with the Board on the 1st Monday in January next for the purpose of considering the enlargement of the Court House or building a new one, and such other business as may come before them.

J. W. Fries was appointed to have repairs made at the Poor House.

Arrangements made to work the convicts on the public roads were approved by the Board.

The following is the list of jurors for February term of Court:

FIRST WEEK.—Z T Bynum, Samuel Blackburn, D S Reid, C M Brown, W A Griffith, Pinkney Ballord, W F Brandan, P E Leight, R D Griffin, Jeffry Williard, N D Sullivan, E L Kiser, Wesley T Long, John E Faw, J F P Thomas, M R Fulp, Evan Transou, Charles F Davis, S A Burk, J Bennett Spach, Watt Martin, P W Dalton, G A Jones, J W Ebert, G W Carter, H W Foltz, E H Pegram, V W Perry, Joshua Galloway, col., Jacob P Conrad, Charles Warner, J W Lashmit, Robt. Eldridge, col., E M C Davis, A A Spach, J G Blackburn.

SECOND WEEK.—Jackson Guthrie, Junius Speas, John K Crawford, J S Harmon, W W Gladson, R R Crawford, W J Spach, Moses I Stewart, Ham Cornish, Wm Godner, Levi Ring, J W Ogburn, C H Kapp, W L Brown, D S Ham, S T Mickey, George H Hauser, Jeptha Hester.

A Surprise.

Our esteemed fellow citizen E. C. Dull, Esq., was very agreeably surprised to-day the 8th of December, it being the occasion of his 54th birthday.

Mr. Dull's mill is situated in Lewisville Township on the Lewisville & Clemmonsville road and about two miles from his residence. He generally proceeds to the mill Monday morning with his wagons and teams and frequently remains till the close of the week. His immediate neighbors and the neighbors around the mill concerted together, and every thing planned in good style and the most profound secrecy. About 11 o'clock the mill being in operation and the work hands all busy in their various duties, the vehicles commenced rolling in and although the weather was wet and unfavorable a large table was hastily improvised in the workshop, and quickly loaded with piles of the good things of the season, and after a short and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Permania Leinback, the large assembly fell to and with a hearty good will engaged themselves in transferring the contents of the table to their mouths. Notwithstanding the large crowd, the supply of provisions was ample, and if any left hungry, it was their own fault.

There were about 60 persons male and female, old and young present. The best feeling prevailed and all wish to our fellow citizen many returns of a similar occasion.

J. H. STOLTZ.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

FOR THE BLOOD

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Miss., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. PELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNS, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier.

MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MARRIED.

At Friedberg, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. James E. Hall, David Tesh to Mrs. Lillie Hege, all of Davidson county.

In St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Winston, Dec. 7th, Dr. D. N. Dalton to Miss Louise W. Bitting, Rev. H. O. Lacy, officiating.

DIED.

At Yorkville, S. C., on the night of the 13th, Charles J. Brietz, son of Charles Brietz, of this place, aged about 30 years.

At his residence on Cherry street, Winston, on Thurday evening last, W. P. Benton, aged 30 years.

At her home, near Winston, Mrs. Ruth Crews, in the 83rd year of her age.

OBITUARY.

Died in Georgetown, D. C., on the 8th inst., Capt. Francis E. Shepperd, son of the late Hon. A. H. Shepperd, of this vicinity.

Capt. Shepperd was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, and served in the navy for several years previous to the late war. He resigned at the beginning of the war, and was in the Confederate navy. Since then he resided in Washington City.

He was in feeble health for some time from "heart disease," which finally caused his death.

Captain Shepperd was well known here, having grown up in this community and was highly esteemed. He was of a genial, sociable disposition and made many friends here. His age was 53 years, 2 months and 9 days.

A Remarkable Remedy for Blood Poison.

(Editorial in New Orleans Picayune, May, 1887.)

S. S. S.—Those whose blood is poisoned will find a very interesting article on another page from C. E. Mitchell, West Twenty-third street, New York, who had been suffering from this complaint ten years and was completely cured by the use of the S. S. S. There is nothing on the top of the earth better than this remarkable remedy for blood prison. Remember, in buying, to see that you get the genuine, as so many imitations of this great medicine are on the market. Write to the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga., for a Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free to anyone.

An Enemy to Poison.

The New Orleans Picayune, July 7th, 1887, says editorially: "The medicine of the Swift Specific Company, renowned for their wonderful cures in cases of blood poisoning, are always backed by the best known names, coupled with the most desperate cases.

"If this medicine could only cure a local sore it would not be worthy of name, but to eradicate from the blood all impurity, even that which is hereditary, makes it what is claimed for it—a boon to mankind."

A Voice from Virginia.

(Danville, Va., Times, April 21, 1887.)

"S. S. S.—By the way, that valuable medicine cured one of our citizens who had upwards of thirty boils. He tried various other medicines and several mineral waters, but nothing else afforded him the desired relief. This testimony we give unsolicited, and without the knowledge of the proprietors."

Books on "Contagious Blood Poison" and on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free. For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Concert

To be given by the Celebrated

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB

OF BOSTON, MASS.

ORGANIZED IN 1849.

—AT THE—

Academy Chapel,

—ON—

TUESDAY, JAN. 3rd, 1888.

ARTISTS.

Herr GUSTAV HILLE, Solo Violin.
Herr PAUL MENDE, Violin.
Mr. THOMAS RYAN, Solo Clarinette and Viola.
Herr PHILIP RODEELBERGER, Solo Flute and Viola.
Mr. LOUIS BLUMEMBERG, Solo Violoncello.
Miss ANNE CARPENTER, Prima Donna Soprano.

Tickets on sale at Salem Female Academy's Principal's office.

RECITATIONS.

HUMOROUS & PATHETIC.

ACADEMY CHAPEL

DECEMBER 15--16.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

We announce with pleasure that the Salem Literary Society has secured the services of Prof. S. T. Ford, Professor of Elocution at Van Norman Institute, New York City. He comes well recommended.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.

The recitals by Prof. S. T. Ford in our chapel on this and last evening were superior to anything of the kind we have had here. They were universally approved and enjoyed. Both in the selection and rendering of the pieces great taste was displayed, and I am persuaded that an excellent moral impression was made, whilst the most hilarious laughter was often evoked. I regard Prof. Ford as a reader of very great excellence.

RICHARD MCILWAINE, D. D., Pres.

Prof. Ford is not only a fine reciter but a singer as well. His rendition of "My Mother's Beautiful Hands," brought tears to every eye.—*Peninsula Methodist.*

SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR SALEM.

BY order of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, I will sell at auction, at the Court-house door, in Winston, on the

24th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

a small house and lot on the Lexington road, adjoining the lands of the undersigned, Henry Reynolds and others. Sale at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A credit of 6 months will be given, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser, drawing 8 per cent. interest from date.

SAMUEL RATLIFF,
Administrator and Commissioner.
Nov. 24th, 1887—4w.

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, we will sell

97 ACRES

of land (more or less), lying on the waters of South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Samuel Woosley, T. Spaugh and others.

Sale to take place at the old Jesse Mock homestead on

Friday, December 16, 1887, 12 o'clock.

TERMS: One-third cash; balance in six months. Those wishing a good farm had better attend said sale.

A. B. MOCK, E. M. WEISNER, } *Executors of Jesse Mock, dec'd*
November 16, 1887.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS.

I am now ready to receive the Corporation taxes. The levy for this year is 40 cents on the $100, $1.20 on the Poll, and $2 Road tax. Please call and pay, the money is needed to pay for street work already done.

L. N. CLINARD, Collector.

Sept. 26, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late J. M. Charles all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly verified to the undersigned, on or before the 6th day of October, 1888, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

And all persons indebted to the estate will please make prompt settlement.

J. P. CHARLES, *Adm'r.*
Oct. 6th, 1887 - 6w.

CHEAP COFFEE.

HOME ROASTED COFFEE AT 18 CTS. A POUND.

PUT UP IN POUND PACKAGES.

Every Package Contains a Present, in Value from 5 cents to $3.00.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY:

SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS, Winston, N. C.

☞ Mention this paper.

Ladies & Everybody

—GO TO—

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT'S,

—FOR YOUR—

MILLINERY & NOTIONS. LADIES BASKETS

largest assortment in town.

Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Rubber Shoes, Buttons, Thread, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Zephyrs and Yarns of all kinds, Knitting Silk, Filling —— Silk and Jewelry. ——

and a beautiful line of

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

and anything you may want in my line, all at

Very Low Prices FOR CASH.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE

before buying.

All Orders By Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.

Nov. 17, 1887-6m.

THIS MEANS YOU.

When in need of Nails, Horseshoes, Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Stoves, among which may be found

THE CELEBRATED

R. E. LEE COOK,

Farming Implements of all kinds, Machinery of every description, or, in fact, anything in the

HARDWARE LINE

go to R. R. CRAWFORD'S, who keeps a large and complete stock of the best quality of

HARDWARE

which he sells at bottom figures.

DON'T—FORGET—THE—PLACE.

R. R. CRAWFORD,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A good *track-out* Wagon and Hand Cart for sale. Enquire of

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

NEW BOOKS. — Gretchen, by Mrs. Holmes. Moravian Hymn Books, Gospel Hymns, &c., &c., at Salem Book store.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 70 to 0 90
Corn, per bushel,	40 to 00
Oats, " "	00 to 35
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 1 00
Beans, (white) " "	1 00 to 1 25
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 08
" Hams,	12 to 15
Green Apples, per bushel,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter, per pound,	12 to 20
Tallow, " "	8 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 18
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 0 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	13 to 20
Hay	40 to 45

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 2.50 to $ 4.00
" Medium,	5.50 to 8.00
" Good,	7.00 to 9.00
" Fine,	13.00 to 16.00
Leaf.—Common,	4.00 to 6.00
" Medium,	7.00 to 9.50
" Good,	10.00 to 14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	30.00 to 35.00
Wrappers.—Common	18.00 to 23.00
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	27.00 to 38.00
" Fine.	40.00 to 50.00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries,	13 cents.
Blackberries,	7 "
Raspberries,	15 "
Whortleberries,	6½ "
Damson Plums,	5 "
½ Unpeeled Peaches,	6 "
½ Unpeeled Peaches,	4 "
Bright Peeled Peaches,	8 "
Fancy Peeled Peaches,	12 "
Ex. Fancy Peeled Peaches,	15 "
½ Apples,	3 to 4 "
Bright Sliced Apples,	4 "
Fancy Sliced Apples,	5 "
Ex. Fancy Sliced Apples,	6 "

1888.—PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.—1888.

TO KEEP POSTED ON POLITICS

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NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD,

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Greatest & Cheapest Family Journal in the U. S.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

Winston, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1887.

To Our Customers and the Public.

Notwithstanding this has been a hard year on every one we have done more business than in any previous year—one-fifth more. Our large increase is mainly to the fact that we

HANDLE GOODS, HONEST GOODS,

Buy them from first hands in large quantities at the lowest package prices and

Sell Them as Low as Possible,

to make a living out of our business. We are pleased to state that both our

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

stock this Fall has never been equaled. We sell goods from our Retail Departments only

FOR CASH,

and we are at no loss. No house in this country carries so full a line of Goods as we do. Our stock of

SHOES AND BOOTS

comprises more than four hundred cases—not a shoddy pair in the lot. Fifty cuses RUBBER SHOES. We can fit and suit Children, Misses, Boys, Ladies and Gentlemen, with BAY STATE Shoes and Boots and ZIEGLER SHOES. THE 2 BEST BRAND OF GOODS MADE. Also have a full line of other Shoes and Boots.

DRESS GOODS,

Flannels, Linseys, Shawls, Cloaks, Jerseys, Hoods, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Blankets, Gloves and Notions, Jeans, Cassimeres, &c., in greater variety than ever before.

IMMENSE STOCK OF HATS, CAPS,

Hardware, Wooden Ware, Drugs, Groceries, Oils, Leather, Ropes, School Books, Stationery, Trunks, Grass Seeds, &c.

WE CANNOT ENUMERATE

the one hundredth part of our stock in a newspaper column. We invite all to come and examine our goods before buying. We will make it to your interest. Remember that you can come nearer

GETTING EVERYTHING YOU WANT

at wholesale or retail at our house than in any house in the State.

Yours Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

BEVAN THE JEWELLER

HAVING REMODELED AND GREATLY IMPROVED HIS STORE ROOM has just opened a large assortment of novelties for the holiday trade, FLORENTINE STATUARY IN GROUPES, SINGLE FIGURES, PLAQUES, ANIMALS, &c., to which attention is invited; also the largest stock of best

QUADRUPLE SILVER PLATED WARE

ever exhibited in the Piedmont section. His stock of GENTS and LADIES FINE GOLD WATCHES and WATCH CHAINS is new and elegant, also shows a line of beautiful PARLOR MANTEL CLOCKS warranted first class time keepers. In ladies jewelry his stock is large and elegant, and too numerous to mention in detail.

GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES

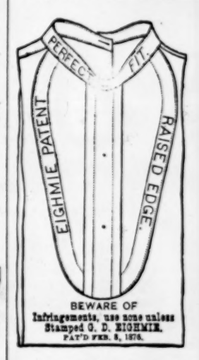
being a favorite present for gentlemen, a handsome variety is shown. Our patrons and the public are cordially invited to see our new goods and novelties when looking for presents. Dec. 8, 1887-3m.

"EIGHMIE" PATENT SHIRT.

PATENT BOSOM.

FINE DRESS SHIRT.

BEST IN THE WORLD



TRY THEM ONCE

and you will use no other.

10,000,000 NOW IN USE.

SOLD ONLY AT THE

EIGHMIE SHIRT AGENCY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN

SALEM, N. C.

June 9, 1887-tf.

HARDWARE.

McCormick	MACHINERY	HARNESS
MOWERS & REAPERS.	of all kinds.	of all styles.
Clipper and F. F.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us
PLOWS.	Mill Supplies,	and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Belting and Oils.	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Corn and Flour Mills.	Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

—1888—

Now ready and for sale by

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

SALEM, N. C.

E. A. GRIFFITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.

☞ Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

T. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

What English Women Can Do Well.

A suitable occupation for women is the making of preserves and jams. American ladies have numerously engaged in this work, and find it lucrative and easy, and we wonder that more Englishwomen have not embarked in it. An example, however, has been given. The firm of Impey & Cloth er, whose pro lucts were on show at the British exhibition of women's work two years ago, really consists of Mrs. Impey and her daughters, who prepare jam—chiefly apple—fruit in syrup, raspberry vinegar, bottled fruits, pickles, etc. We should like to hear of more ladies following the example. The secret of the success in this, as in other things, is to do it oneself.—*Englishwoman's Review.*

Fashions in Engagement Rings.

A prominent jeweler thus discourses about engagement rings: "The gypsy rings with the stones set deep in the gold are very little used now, as the deep setting robbed the diamonds of much of their brilliancy.

"The favorite engagement ring, which, of course, is the newest, is called the twin ring, and consists of two stones set together, a pearl and diamond or diamond and sapphire, making a pretty combination.

"Three-stone rings are much admired. See, here is a lovely one," taking up tenderly a ring where a big white diamond blazed between a canary-colored diamond on one side and a bronze one on the other. "And this," springing open a case that was a jewel in itself, "this was ordered by one of our society young men for a belle." It was superb—a flawless white diamond, a deliciously blue sapphire and a bronze diamond made a royal trio.

"Of course solitaire diamond rings are likely to hold their own, and to find many purchasers among people of conservative tastes, who are secure in having something that is always correct and not likely to be affected by the whim of a moment. Motto rings and those with the gems spelling 'Dear' and 'Regard' have been relegated to the bread-and-butter school-boy lovers where they properly belong.

"There are many superstitions in regard to engagement rings. According to the popular belief, it is an ill omen to lose one; they should be ordered on Monday, and be made of pure gold, whether because it is believed with Longfellow's heroine that

> If in his gifts he can faithless be,
> There'll be no gold in his love for me,

or not, I cannot say.

"You know certain gems have certain significance. Opals are deemed unlucky, and it is said their changing color is a true barometer of the affections of the giver. Sapphires are the color of truth and fidelity, diamonds denote purity, amethyst and pearls, tears; emeralds, jealousy; so diamonds and sapphires, purity and loyalty, should be the true lover's choice. The price? Oh, they come all the way from $50 to $150, according to size of the stones and the wealth of the lover," and the jeweler turned a benevolent and sympathetic smile upon a young man with a radiant yet conscious air, who had just entered and was producing a little bit of silk thread twisted into a perfect circle.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Ostrich Feathers in Fashion.

"Are ladies again wearing ostrich plumes?" asked a reporter of the New York *Mail and Express* of a manufacturer.

"Yes," replied the manufacturer. "Ostrich feathers will soon be as fashionable among the fair sex as they were a few years ago."

"When did the fashion drop out?"

"The decline in the use of ostrich feathers began about 1882, and since then the fashion has steadily faded until last year when scarcely any were used at all. But the revival has begun, and you will soon see the pretty plumes as plenty as ever. The feathers are imported in the raw state and prepared after they reach here. There are only eight manufactories of ostrich feathers in the United States, and seven are located in this city. The capital employed aggregates about $1,000,000, and employment is given to about 600 to 800 persons, 250 to 300 of whom are girls."

"What is the work done by the girls?"

"Curling, wiring and preparing the feathers. The curling is done by the aid of a peculiar kind of knife made for the purpose, the blade of which is curved. As the work is of a delicate nature—for each feather of the plume has to be worked upon separately—it is necessary that only expert hands should be employed. Carelessness or want of experience would soon cause heavy losses, for the beauty of plumes is heightened by the evenness of every little feather. It takes about five years for a girl to become really expert, although many may become fairly efficient in a shorter time. They earn from $7 to $25 per week, according to their qualification. The dyers, who, of course, are men, earn from $15 to $35 per week."

"Are the feathers of wild ostriches used?"

"No, not now. To get the feathers of a wild bird it is necessary to kill him, and were that kept up the species would soon become extinct. Ostriches are now reared on farms in South Africa, where the feathers are collected and sent to this country, via London. When they arrive they look very different from those you see in the store windows. They are dirty, draggled and discolored, and have to be cleaned. When first taken from the washing they look as bad as those on a wet goose. By the process of preparing they become the pretty plumes you see. Long and elegant plumes are prepared singly, while the smaller ones are made into bunches of three, like the emblem of the Prince of Wales. In order to prevent the feathers from breaking it is necessary at times to wire them, and this also requires expertness, for a broken feather is of little value."

"When did ostrich feathers become fashionable as ornaments for women's bonnets?"

"About ninety years ago. They were brought into use by a man named De Pinna, of London. Prior to that the ladies wore them in pressing the hair on State occasions. They soon became a rage for bonnet trimming, and the demand for ostrich feathers exceeded the supply.

Fashion Notes.

Lace is in great demand this season.

Long cloaks are to be restored to full favor.

The fur-lined circular will be as popular as ever.

With tailor-made gowns folds of white corduroy at the neck and wrists take the place of linen collars and cuffs.

Jet and steel ornaments on bonnets to be tasteful, must look as if they were placed to serve some useful purpose.

Large feather fans are exceedingly fashionable. Those of the flamingo's plumage are considered the most *chic*.

The simplicity and elegance of the winter's styles make them very attractive to those who like harmonious effects.

[illegible] Madras scarfs in dull colors are worn with lace dresses. Roman [illegible] be utterly out of fashion. [illegible]blush accompany the [illegible] very short [illegible] rule.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Nothing shows greater abjectness of spirit than a haughty demeanor toward inferiors.

No cord or cable can draw so forcibly, or bind so fast, as love can do with a single thread

Many men claim to be firm in their principals when really they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

Ingratitude is, of all crimes, what in ourselves we account the most venial—in others the most unpardonable.

The strongest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

Polish is easily added if the foundations are strong; but no amount of gilding will be of use if your timber is not strong.

Sir Thomas Moore wrote in his journal: "I make it my business to wish as little as I can, except that I were wiser and better."

They who are most weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such as have lived to no purpose, who have rather breathed than lived.

As the sword of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.

Marriage is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship, and there can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity; and he must expect to be wretched who pays to beauty, riches or politeness that regard which only virtue and piety can claim.

Ah! when a man is dead, and you are sure that he is out of the way, you can afford to praise him. It is when men are living that we are not charitable. I have not the least particle of prejudice against the thistles that were on my place last year. It is those that are there now that I don't like.

The Largest Criminal Court.

What is claimed to be the largest criminal court in the world is the United States District Court for the Western district of Arkansas, located at Fort Smith, on the line of the Indian Territory, over which it has jurisdiction in all cases where a white man or noncitizen is a party to the crime. From this court there is no appeal, and when a criminal is once convicted his only loophole through which to escape the punishment which the law imposes on him is through executive clemency. It is well known that no court in all the land despatches business with the rapidity of the United States Court for the Western district of Arkansas, and no court exists where cases are tried with greater care for the rights of all. It is in session the year round, there being four terms—viz., February term, May term, August term and November term. The grand and petit juries are all composed of citizens of Arkansas, being selected from the several counties embraced in the district.

Mr. Isaac C. Parker has been for twelve years past the Presiding Judge in this court, and during that time has disposed of over six thousand criminal cases, besides a very large number of civil cases. Prior to the appointment of Judge Parker, there had been seven men convicted of murder and hanged. During his term of office there have been 84 persons convicted of capital crimes and sentenced to death by him. Of those sentenced to death since 1873, 52 were hanged, 27 had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, 3 died in jail while awaiting execution, 1 was killed while attempting escape and one was pardoned unconditionally.—*New York Herald.*

Silver "Cart-Wheels."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes: "Last spring the Treasury Department began the construction of a huge vault for the storage of silver dollars. There is now a vault of considerable size in the basement of the Treasury building, but as long ago as December last its capacity became practically exhausted. Hundreds of visitors go down on the elevators daily to gaze in open-eyed wonderment at the cords of 'cart-wheels' piled up in mathematically even rows. This vault is small compared with the one now being constructed. The new one will be completed early in November, and will hold by careful storage 105,000,000 silver dollars. Large as this sum is, it is stated at the Treasury that there is nearly enough silver now seeking storage to fill up the new vault. It is in the court between the four walls of the Treasury building. It is eighty-nine feet long, fifty-one feet wide, about fifteen feet deep, and rises a few feet only above the ground. There are nine compartments, separated by iron lattice work partitions, and riveted together with thousands of iron bolts. Between the compartments are arranged straight, narrow aisles, with small doors opening into the different sections. The necessary gas light will be stationed in these aisles. When the silver dollars are in the vault the pressure is all upon the floor, as the bags are so piled as not to lean against the partitions. The greatest skill is required in piling the bags, as the least unevenness might result in upsetting the whole pile, and perhaps causing the whole to fall outward upon the visitors or employes."

A Cannibal's House in New Guinea.

There are two large posts in front, eighty feet high, on which rests the large peaked shade, around which there hangs a graceful fringe of young sago leaf. The front is about thirty feet wide, and the whole length of the house is 160 feet, tapering gradually down to the back, where it is small. Our compartment is about twenty feet high and ten feet broad. The front is a common platform floored with the outer skin of the sago palm, and kept beautifully clean. The whole is divided into courts, with divisions of cocoanut leaves, nine feet high, on which hang various figures not at all good looking. From the top to the cocoanut leaves hang graceful curtains of the young frond of the sago palm. Standing on the platform in front and looking down the whole length along the passage or hall, with the various divisions and their curtains, it has a wonderful effect. In each of the courts are numerous skulls of men, women and children, crocodiles and bears, also many breasts of the cassowary. All are carved and many painted. The human skulls are of those who have been killed and eaten. The daintiest dish here is man, and it is considered that only fools refuse and despise it. In the last court there are the same kinds of ornaments, and then a screen with curiously formed things of wood and native cloth hanging on it; also, sibis (their only clothing), belts, small bags and other things belonging to those murdered, which have been presented to the gods.—"*Pioneering in New Guinea.*"

Origin of Some Words.

Mercy and commerce are from the same root. Attach and attack are etymologically identical. Valet used to be written vaslet, from vassel, vassallet. Pontifex probably meant originally a pathmaker. Skeptic originally implied merely an observer, thence an inquirer, doubter, unbeliever. Idea, that which is seen; idol, a little image, a little statue, a little "that which is seen." Wisecare, Old Dutch wisesegger, soothsayer, German weissager, wisesayer, weissagen, wizagon. Pabulum is from the Aryan root pa, through the Latin, and food is from the same root through the Teutonic language. Pasture and fodder are from the same root through the two channels.—*Journal of Education.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A mastodon's tusk, four feet long, has recently been placed in the Public Museum in Milwaukee. It was found at Dover, Wis.

New York is said to have 300 babies born of Chinese fathers and American mothers. They all look more Chinese than American.

A correspondent writes from Adrianople that he saw a Turkish porter walking briskly down the street with a heavy American piano strapped on his back.

Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented masks to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans.

A wooden case containing a complete set of surgical instruments, many of which are similar to those used at the present day, was a recent discovery at Pompeii.

There is a difference of eighty-one years in the time which the Jews spent in Egypt in the account of Exodus and that of Josephus, the former making it a period of 430 years and the latter 511.

A young man fishing in a small lake near Madison, Wis., was in the act of extracting the hook from the mouth of a black bass when the fish flopped up into his face and bit him severely on the nose.

A Dutchman of the sixteenth century painted a landscape the size of a grain of wheat, in which was to be plainly discerned a mill, a miller going upstairs with a sack of corn on his back, and some peasants going along a winding country road.

The fibre of silk is the longest continuous fibre known. An ordinary cocoon of a well fed silk worm will often reel 1,000 yards, and reliable accounts are given of a cocoon yielding 1,295 yards, or a fibre nearly three-quarters of a mile in length.

Popular belief has at times ascribed to children born on Halloween the possession of certain mysterious faculties, among which was the power of perceiving and holding converse with spirits. Sir Walter Scott makes use of this superstition in his romance, "The Monastery."

A "bearded pebble," as he calls it, is in possession of a Norwich (Conn.) man. It came from Crab Ledge, near Nantucket, is about as large as a hen's egg, and on its smooth surface is a mass of filaments that resemble nothing so much as hair. The stone has been out of water for nearly two years, and yet the hairs, which are over an inch long, look vigorous and life-like. It is said that a Massachusetts collector has one of these stones that has been out of the water for forty years, in which time the hairs have doubled in length.

The Dairy Industry.

It is estimated that the milch cows in this country amount to 21,000,000, yielding each an average of 350 galls. of milk; a production of 7,350,000,000 galls. annually. Of this amount four thousand million gallons are used in the manufacture of butter; seven hundred millions are used in the manufacture of cheese; and the remaining two thousand four hundred and eighty million gallons are consumed as milk by the people. The amount of butter thus produced is about 1,350,000,000 pounds, and of cheese about 6,500,000 pounds. The value of these products for a single year is set down at about $500,000,000. The pasture lands that feed the cows amount to 100,000,000 acres, and are estimated to be worth $2,500,000,000. The four million farmers in this country, who annually produce all this milk, butter and cheese, and own the pasture lands, are very important factors in the industrial system of the United States, saying nothing about the products of their industry.

It need be no matter of surprise that the farmers should be indignant at the sham butter business, and demand laws that will stop the sham. Many of the States have enacted such laws, and all ought to do so. Oleomargarine is not butter, and when it is palmed off as such, the people are cheated, and the manufacturers and sellers make huge profits by the cheat.—*New York Independent.*

Singular Loss of a Car.

A very singular loss and recovery occurred recently on the Union Pacific near Laramie. A special freight, running passenger time, broke in two on the hill and the front section ran around a sharp curve so fast that it whipped off the rear car, filled with choice Chinese silks, into the gulch, where it disappeared from sight in the heavy brush. The break was so clean that the two sections were coupled together without the single car's absence being noticed.

For two months that car lay there while the entire road was being searched far and near for it. The other day a cowboy rode into a small station on the line and casually asked when they were going to clear up that wreck down in the gulch. The agent knew of no wreck, and thought the cow-boy was fooling with him, but at last, convinced he was in earnest, went with him to the spot. There, at the bottom of a very deep fill, behind a huge pile of bowlders and a mass of sage brush, lay the missing car, No. 98. It was resting on its side, and strange enough the trucks were in proper place. The doors were sealed, and there was nothing beyond a few bruises and dents in the roof and sides to show that there had been any rough treatment experienced.—*Omaha Republican.*

Washington's First Love.

During the years before his brother Lawrence's death George resided mainly at Mount Vernon, and upon the wooded hillsides his first sentimental passion was experienced. He sighed for his "lowland beauty," as, in after days in a colder clime, he sighed for charming Mary Phillips. He wrote rhymes, wherein his "poor restless heart, wounded by Cupid's dart," played a prominent part. He went a-courting, as the good Virginia phrase hath it, to the Cary houses at Ceelys and Rich Neck, and at the shrine of that famed colonial belle, Miss Sally, laid the offering of his noble heart and name. Miss Cary refused him, to marry his friend George William Fairfax. Long afterward, upon her death in Bath, England, her husband's heirs in Virginia found among her papers, letters addressed to her by Washington, containing a frank acknowledgement that his disappointment in not securing her as his wife had seriously affected the happiness of his life. That these letters should be kept secret in the family inheriting them was decided by its head. For nearly a century they have been handed down, and are here mentioned simply as a sidelight thrown on the love life of Washington at Mount Vernon.—*Century.*

An Arab's Wit.

A letter from Turkey to the *Inter-Ocean* tells this story of an Arab's wit:

A bright, educated young man, also a son of the desert, was riding along one day when he saw approaching a veritable specimen of the Arab riding upon a donkey. He decided to tempt the old man's wit, so when they met he made an exceedingly deferential salaam and said: "Oh, father of an ass, peace be to you and prosperity to your journey." Now the expression "father of an ass" is ambiguous in Arabic. It may mean either the owner of an ass or actual father. The reply of the old man came immediately, without the movement of a muscle of his face: "And peace be to you, oh, my son."

Many of the principal streets in the central part of Paris are having their former stone pavements changed to wooden ones.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Points in Tree-Planting.

A Western writer of experience tells us that success in tree-planting depends more upon the proper performance of the work, and on the weather during the following season, than on the exact time the work is done. Trees should be replanted about the same depth that they grew in the nursery; this is readily seen by the earth-stain on the bark. Don't twist or crowd the roots into a small hole. Dig a large hole, and spread the roots out straight; fill the earth well among them, leaving no cavities or spaces, and pack firmly. Mulching with coarse manure, straw or leaves, is very beneficial to newly-planted trees. Watering in dry weather is essential, and it should be done thoroughly, for it will be labor lost if done stingily.

Most Profitable Cattle to Feed.

Yearlings that are well-grown and 2-year-olds are the most profitable cattle to buy for feeding. These may weigh 400 to 500 pounds for the first, and 700 to 800 pounds for the latter, if they have been kept well, or one-fourth less if otherwise. By feeding such as these more weight can be put on them than upon older cattle. Well-kept youngsters can be made to gain one pound a day from now until the same time next year. Yearlings weighing 350 to 400 pounds may do better, weighing 800 pounds after a year's feeding. A farmer who goes into a business of feeding purchased stock should have a few hundred bushels of turnips and feed a yearling a peck of them sliced and dusted with bran and salt every day, with two quarts of cornmeal, and all the good hay he will eat. A shed 50 feet by 20, divided into 20 pens 8 by 5 feet each, holding two animals, will accommodate 40 head of yearling steers. By removing the horns the animals will not quarrel and will do much better.—*New York Times.*

Drained Soil for Grape Vines.

Land for growing and ripening grapes can hardly be too dry. It is the thorough drainage secured by the loose, shell-like formation of the soil that gives to some localities their great advantage for this business. Of course high summer temperatures are important for ripening the fruit; but the warmth of the soil more than of the air above it depends upon its freedom from excess of moisture. Evaporation always chills. When surplus moisture is conduced down through the subsoil into drains, evaporation from the surface is reduced to the minimum.

The time of year when the warming effect of thorough drainage is most plainly shown is early spring. As the excess of water is carried downward the warm air follows it, rapidly parting with its heat to the soil through which it passes. Every rain sufficient to sink down into the soil carries with it more warmth. Whatever vegetable matter is in the soil is stimulated by heat into fermentation, and thus the warmth of the soil is further increased. Taking the seasons through, it is not too much to say that a difference in warmth of several degrees in the soil may be made by thorough drainage, and this will insure ripening of fruit when without it failure would certainly result.

There will be no fear that the soil will be made too dry for grapes. Some of the roots will strike down to moist earth, however deep they may have to go. California, where for months no rain falls, is one of the best grape-growing States in the Union. Though other vegetation withers under excessive heat and drought, the deep-rooted grape vine ripens its fruit more perfectly than anywhere else. Yet doubtless in most cases the larger part of the grape roots are not far from the surface where the soil is only slightly moist during the hot, dry season. It is the liability to experience cold rains at the time grapes should ripen that makes this fruit so precarious in our Eastern States. Could we have uniform dry weather at this period, there would be warmth enough to ripen almost any variety. While it is impossible to prevent rain, we may yet greatly lessen their cooling effects on the soil by speedy removal of surplus water.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Save dry road dust for the hen houses.

Never smoke in barnyard or barn, nor allow others to do so.

After securing your crops see to marketing them profitably.

Cut down all worthless fruit trees. They furnish harboring places for numberless insects.

"To dispute the excellence of milk made from good ensilage is to fly in the face of facts," so says John Gould.

For potato culture the *Rural New Yorker* advises to manure the land in the fall and plow it under in the spring.

Tube rose bulbs that have bloomed once are never to be depended upon again for good blooms, and are best thrown away.

Kerosene is excellent for cleaning off old hardened gummy oil that has accumulated on mowers, scrapers and other farm machines.

Onions that freeze and thaw out often will rot. Keep them from freezing, or freeze them and keep them in that condition till spring.

Select seed corn carefully from the best stalks, choosing the choicest ears, and then hang them in a perfectly dry place where they cannot freeze.

As a rule, all summer pruning checks growth, and by producing maturity of wood and fruit buds, induces fruitfulness. All winter and early spring pruning favors growth, i. e., causes a more exuberant growth in the parts remaining.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says the best way to save liquid manure is to provide absorbents in the barn cellar. Excellent absorbents are dry meadow muck, or dry sand or loam; these can be used in bedding. Sawdust is highly recommended, but while it is a good absorbent it is not valuable for its fertilizing quality. The liquid manure is considered as one-half in fertilizing value to the manure of the animal.

A poultry-raiser tells the Maine *Farmer* that when he cuts a chicken's wings he gets some one to hold the bird; then takes the wing and stretches it out, and with a sharp knife commences near the body, leaving three or four of the quill feathers next the body without cutting, and cuts all the rest except three or four at the tip end. That will take the wind out of their sails and prevent flying. The feathers left at the tip of the wing enables the hen to keep her eggs in place if you let her sit, and when the wing is shut up it does not disfigure her.

The Kabyles of Algeria.

In the many-colored population of Algiers the stranger recognizes a variety of African races, with others that show traces of an Asiatic origin, most of which he can make out, as to what they are and where they came from; but he is a good deal puzzled by one that is neither white nor black, but of a light brown or olive complexion, a race that stands apart, with its own language and its separate communities, governed by its own laws and institutions. These are the Kabyles, the children of yonder mountains, a people of fiery and impetuous nature—ardent lovers and bitter haters, hard workers and terrible fighters, as they have shown in a hundred wars, from the days of the Romans to the last insurrection against the French.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Reconstructing a Marine Monster.

When the famous phosphate beds were discovered in South Carolina some years ago vast numbers of bones and teeth were unearthed, showing that in early times this locality had been peopled by a great concourse of strange forms. Among the most abundant curiosities, as the workmen termed them, were quantities of enormous teeth triangular in shape and serrated on the cutting edge. When shown to a naturalist they were immediately recognized as shark teeth, and it became evident that at one time the locality in the vicinity of Charleston was the bed of the ocean, and that gigantic sharks flourished there in great numbers. Whenever the beds of the Ashley and Cooper rivers are dredged to-day numbers of these teeth are brought up, and one in my collection is nearly, if not quite, as large as my hand. As the bones of the shark are of cartilage, they have long since been destroyed, and only these beautifully polished teeth—for they are fresh and glistening as when first discovered — are left to tell the story. It would appear to be an impossible task to restore this giant from a single tooth. But it is not so difficult as one might imagine. From the shape of the tooth of the great Carcharodon we can form some idea of its appearance by comparing it with existing sharks, and from its size we can determine how large it was. One day I attempted a rough restoration to gain some idea of the dimensions of the giant. I had in my possession the jaw of a shark which I had caught in the Gulf of Mexico, which would at the time pass readily over my shoulders. The shark was about thirteen feet long and the teeth about an inch and two-eighths wide and an inch and a half in length. There were eight rows of these, each row being a little smaller than the last, until they dwindled down to mere points. I took as many of the fossil teeth as I had and built up a new jaw after the existing model, using teeth where I had them and leaving space where I did not. Gradually the great mouth grew on the floor until I found myself a small item in the area, and when completed I found that the largest fossil shark could have opened its mouth and allowed me to drive in a top buggy and that its length could not have been less in proportion than one hundred and twenty-five or thirty feet.—*Wide Awake.*

The Great Mines of the World.

The world-famed Potosi mines of Bolivia yielded from 1546 to 1790, a period of 244 years, $1,000,000,000. This sum is large, but to obtain it the labor of five generations of miners was required. In twenty-seven years the Comstock mines have yielded $410,000,000, and a new system of working is being inaugurated by which the lode will be made to yield as much more in the next thirty years. But three mines in all the world have produced more bullion than the Comstock. These are the Potosi with $1,000,000,000; Sierra Madre, $800,000,000; and the Rio Grande, $650,000,000. Next to the Comstock comes the Veta Madre with a yield of $335,945,000. The next in order, the Parmillian, with $70,000,000, show a quick drop, and the yield of other mines of note then runs from $30,000,000 down to $10,000,000. The annual production of the whole world is now $200,000,000. Half of this amount is produced in the United States. For twenty-five years past India has absorbed $38,000,000, and China $9,000,000, being $47,000,000 a year. There are annually used in the arts in the United States gold and silver bullion to the value of $15,000,000, and in the rest of the world not less than $35,000,000, making a total of $50,000,000, and for loss and abrasion, $3,000,000 more may be set down. Thus there is left for the purpose of coinage for the whole world $100,000,000. The figures are from the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise.* The production in the United States in 1885, according to official reports, was $83,400,000. The highest figure previously reached was $96,487,745 in 1878.

Experimental Surgery in the City Hospitals.

I was talking the other day with a young physician, who, after graduating, spent a couple of years attached to the staff of a big city hospital. This is quite a common practice with our developing doctors, the posts furnishing them with ample opportunities for experience, and affording them a living, though they gain no money by them. My acquaintance in this instance remarked:

"It would make your eyes open to witness the extent to which experimental surgery and medicine are carried in hospitals. Since I have been practing for myself I have often wondered what luck a physician would have who risked such chances as we used to take at the Saw-Your-Leg-Off Hospital. The cases are safe enough when they get into the hands of the older physicians, but the youngsters rarely stop at any experiment, however alarming it may be, if they conceive it to be possible of accomplishment. That they do not do more damage is to be ascribed rather to their patients' luck than their own credit. I don't mean to say that they are cruelly reckless. They simply look on the hard work of the hospital as an excuse for accumulating knowledge and gaining skill, and they work it out on this basis, with only a second thought for the patients themselves."

Considering how often charges of needless mutilation and surgical violence have been brought against the hospitals and denied, this testimony from one who has been there ought to be of interest.—*New York News.*

An Indian's Idea of Greatness.

Every year during the autumn month, a huge "sweat"-house was erected, and the inhabitants of all the surrounding Indian villages were invited to attend. Every crevice in the covering of this sweltering hole which would permit the entrance of a breath of air was carefully closed, and after a sumptuous feast, consisting of acorn soup and venison, the bucks, with Jack at their head, would crawl into this stifling hole, in the centre of which burned a hot fire. Around the blaze the naked savages danced wierdly until the heat became so intense that each one, sooner or later, fell to the ground exhausted. Then came the test of endurance which was to develop the greatest man of the party. The victor was the one who could broil the longest and live. They would form into two sections and arrange themselves at full length, face downward, on either side of the fire, with their noses rooted to the ground. Occasionally a stalwart buck would stand erect and with his blanket fan the flame over in the direction of the other party. Then he would subside and undergo similar treatment until the heat became unendurable even to an Indian, and they would crawl out one by one more dead than alive, break the ice in an adjacent creek and plunge in. The last one to emerge from this veritable furnace was invariably Captain Jack, and he was crowned and crowned again with all the honors that his Indian subjects could bestow.—*San Francisco Call.*

The Erie Railway steadily holds the lead as the favorite route with all tourists. This is true because of the many improvements constantly being made in all branches of service; the substition of hard coal burning engines; the placing in use of a system of block signals, thus enhancing the safety and speed of trains; the erecting of new, commodious and elegant station buildings along the line of the road, of which those at Rochester and Jersey City are fair samples, and the placing in commission of the latest and most improved coaches.

In addition to the above the Erie is constantly extending its lines, with a view to the augmentation of the conveniences it would place before its patrons. In proof of this statement is the lengthening of the Erie's track to within three blocks of the Falls of Niagara, and on the property acquired by this extension an elegant new station building is to be erected.

Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canadian points, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, through Pullman coaches of the latest construction are run, and all details which cater to the pleasure of traveling public are handled with great care and liberality.

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO.

How Seth Warner Won a Wife and Became Famous.

Colonel Seth Warner, of Vermont, the famous hero of the Revolutionary war, was a fighting leader for the Hampshire grants.

These titles were disputed by the State of New York, and its authorities obtained an edict of the King of England in their favor. The settlers were stung by the supposed injustice. This state of things brought Colonel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed every effort of the New York State authorities to enforce possession, and finally he, with Allen and others, were outlawed and a price put on their heads!

To circumvent New York, it was necessary that some one should go into that state and gain required information. Colonel Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. Howard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey.

While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were storm-bound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Colonel Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simple remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he finally won this devoted woman for a wife.

Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unprofessional friend versed in the use of simple herbs and roots. The health of early settlers and their powers of endurance convince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to work as much injury to the system as would the disease itself.

In time of peace the colonel was in constant demand for his knowledge of simple remedies and their power over disease. But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success.

Warner for over a hundred years has shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of the American people.

Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight members thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine.

Looking to the adoption by the people of this generation of the old time simple remedies, his direct descendant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experimenting with old time roots and herbs formulæ and, his search having been finally rewarded with success, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulæ in other days accomplished great things because they were purely vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, using as a trade-mark an old-fashioned American log cabin. We understand that he intends to put forth a "Sarsaparilla" for the blood, the sarsaparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and effective elements; "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu," a general stomach tonic and invigorator; "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine" for the hair; a preparation for that universal disease catarrh, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin Plasters;" and "Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills," which are to be used in connection with the other remedies, or independently, as required.

Warner's safe remedies are already standards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin Remedies, for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the reputation of connecting his name with no preparation that is not meritorious.

A block of granite twenty-five feet long, and five feet thick and wide, is being cut in Vermont for a California bank vault. It will take thirty span of horses to draw it the four miles to the railroad.

A gas well recently bored at Fairmount, Ind., flows nearly 12,000,000 cubic feet per day.

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

There are 330,000 teachers in the United States.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it!" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

The experiment of silk-raising in Texas has proved very successful.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

There are 100 girl students at Cornell University.

Taylor's Catarrh Remedy

will certainly cure you, or no charge. Treatise on Catarrhal Troubles mailed free. Address, City Hall Pharmacy, 260 Broadway, N. Y.

Itching Piles.—*Symptoms* — Moisture; intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Phila. By mail for 50 cents. Swayne's Ointment for sale by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

"Royal Glue" mends anything! Broken Chi-na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant uncomfortable discharge, bad breath and loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health and builds up the whole system. N. B.—Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems.

Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by Mark Twain, Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Dr. Minor, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law students; 250 at Meriden; 250 at Norwich; 350 at Oberlin College; two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn., Phila.; 60 at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Chatauqua University, &c. Prospectus post free from

PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOU will SAVE MONEY, Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE

CATARRH

BY USING

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

Ely Bros., 235 Greenwich St., N.Y.

SKUNK, RACCOON, Beaver, Muskrats, and all other furs bought for cash at HIGHEST PRICES. Send for circular, which gives full particulars. E. C. Boughton, 50 Bond St., New York.

TO PRESERVE THE SOFTNESS OF FLANNEL GARMENTS, FOLLOW CAREFULLY THESE DIRECTIONS FOR WASHING.

Dissolve thoroughly in boiling water some Ivory Soap, shaved fine. Add sufficient warm water to wash the flannels in one by one.

Don't rub any soap on the flannels, but knead them well in the solution.

Don't rinse them in plain water, use a fresh supply of the solution, warm, and well blued, for the purpose.

Don't wring tightly with the hands, use a clothes-wringer. The freer from water you get these garments the softer they will be.

Hang them out immediately, if the weather will permit; if not, dry before the fire. If left to stand wet, the flannel will certainly shrink.

Never wash flannel in water too hot to bear your hand in.

Never rinse them in cold water.

Always use Ivory Soap, it is the best, much experience has proved this.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM,

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES. IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhœa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price $1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y.

ROUGH ON RATS

TRADE MARK

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

What English Women Can Do Well.

A suitable occupation for women is the making of preserves and jams. American ladies have numerously engaged in this work, and find it lucrative and easy, and we wonder that more Englishwomen have not embarked in it. An example, however, has been given. The firm of Impey & Cloth er, whose products were on show at the British exhibition of women's work two years ago, really consists of Mrs. Impey and her daughters, who prepare jam—chiefly apple—fruit in syrup, raspberry vinegar, bottled fruits, pickles, etc. We should like to hear of more ladies following the example. The secret of the success in this, as in other things, is to do it oneself.—*Englishwoman's Review.*

Fashions in Engagement Rings.

A prominent jeweler thus discourses about engagement rings: "The gypsy rings with the stones set deep in the gold are very little used now, as the deep setting robbed the diamonds of much of their brilliancy.

"The favorite engagement ring, which, of course, is the newest, is called the twin ring, and consists of two stones set together, a pearl and diamond or diamond and sapphire, making a pretty combination.

"Three-stone rings are much admired. See, here is a lovely one," taking up tenderly a ring where a big white diamond blazed between a canary-colored diamond on one side and a bronze one on the other. "And this," springing open a case that was a jewel in itself, "this was ordered by one of our society young men for a belle." It was superb—a flawless white diamond, a deliciously blue sapphire and a bronze diamond made a royal trio.

"Of course solitaire diamond rings are likely to hold their own, and to find many purchasers among people of conservative tastes, who are secure in having something that is always correct and not likely to be affected by the whim of a moment. Motto rings and those with the gems spelling 'Dear' and 'Regard' have been relegated to the bread-and-butter school-boy lovers where they properly belong.

"There are many superstitions in regard to engagement rings. According to the popular belief, it is an ill omen to lose one; they should be ordered on Monday, and be made of pure gold, whether because it is believed with Longfellow's heroine that

> If in his gifts he can faithless be,
> Then'll be no gold in his love for me,

or not, I cannot say.

"You know certain gems have certain significance. Opals are deemed unlucky, and it is said their changing color is a true barometer of the affections of the giver. Sapphires are the color of truth and fidelity, diamonds denote purity, amethyst and pearls, tears; emeralds, jealousy; so diamonds and sapphires, purity and loyalty, should be the true lover's choice. The price? Oh, they come all the way from $50 to $150, according to size of the stones and the wealth of the lover," and the jeweler turned a benevolent and sympathetic smile upon a young man with a radiant yet conscious air, who had just entered and was producing a little bit of silk thread twisted into a perfect circle.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Ostrich Feathers in Fashion.

"Are ladies again wearing ostrich plumes?" asked a reporter of the New York *Mail and Express* of a manufacturer.

"Yes," replied the manufacturer. "Ostrich feathers will soon be as fashionable among the fair sex as they were a few years ago."

"When did the fashion drop out?"

"The decline in the use of ostrich feathers began about 1882, and since then the fashion has steadily faded until last year when scarcely any were used at all. But the revival has begun, and you will soon see the pretty plumes as plenty as ever. The feathers are imported in the raw state and prepared after they reach here. There are only eight manufactories of ostrich feathers in the United States, and seven are located in this city. The capital employed aggregates about $1,000,000, and employment is given to about 600 to 800 persons, 250 to 300 of whom are girls."

"What is the work done by the girls?"

"Curling, wiring and preparing the feathers. The curling is done by the aid of a peculiar kind of knife made for the purpose, the blade of which is curved. As the work is of a delicate nature—for each feather of the plume has to be worked upon separately—it is necessary that only expert hands should be employed. Carelessness or want of experience would soon cause heavy losses, for the beauty of plumes is heightened by the evenness of every little feather. It takes about five years for a girl to become really expert, although many may become fairly efficient in a shorter time. They earn from $7 to $25 per week, according to their qualification. The dyers, who, of course, are men, earn from $15 to $35 per week."

"Are the feathers of wild ostriches used?"

"No, not now. To get the feathers of a wild bird it is necessary to kill him, and were that kept up the species would soon become extinct. Ostriches are now reared on farms in South Africa, where the feathers are collected and sent to this country, via London. When they arrive they look very different from those you see in the store windows. They are dirty, draggled and discolored, and have to be cleaned. When first taken from the washing they look as bad as those on a wet goose. By the process of preparing they become the pretty plumes you see. Long and elegant plumes are prepared singly, while the smaller ones are made into bunches of three, like the emblem of the Prince of Wales. In order to prevent the feathers from breaking it is necessary at times to wire them, and this also requires expertness, for a broken feather is of little value."

"When did ostrich feathers become fashionable as ornaments for women's bonnets?"

"About ninety years ago. They were brought into use by a man named De Pinna, of London. Prior to that the ladies wore them in pressing the hair on State occasions. They soon became a rage for bonnet trimming, and the demand for ostrich feathers exceeded the supply.

Fashion Notes.

Lace is in great demand this season.

Long cloaks are to be restored to full favor.

The fur-lined circular will be as popular as ever.

With tailor-made gowns folds of white corduroy at the neck and wrists take the place of linen collars and cuffs.

Jet and steel ornaments on bonnets to be tasteful, must look as if they were placed to serve some useful purpose.

Large feather fans are exceedingly fashionable. Those of the flamingo's plumage are considered the most *chic*.

The simplicity and elegance of the winter's styles make them very attractive to those who like harmonious effects.

Big Madras scarfs in dull colors are much worn with lace dresses. Roman scarfs seem to be utterly out of fashion.

Little wraps of plush accompany the most stylish of costumes, very short backs and long tab fronts being the rule.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Nothing shows greater abjectness of spirit than a haughty demeanor toward inferiors.

No cord or cable can draw so forcibly, or bind so fast, as love can do with a single thread

Many men claim to be firm in their principals when really they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

Ingratitude is, of all crimes, what in ourselves we account the most venial—in others the most unpardonable.

The strongest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

Polish is easily added if the foundations are strong; but no amount of gilding will be of use if your timber is not strong.

Sir Thomas Moore wrote in his journal: "I make it my business to wish as little as I can, except that I were wiser and better."

They who are most weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such as have lived to no purpose, who have rather breathed than lived.

As the sword of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.

Marriage is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship, and there can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity; and he must expect to be wretched who pays to beauty, riches or politeness that regard which only virtue and piety can claim.

Ah! when a man is dead, and you are sure that he is out of the way, you can afford to praise him. It is when men are living that we are not charitable. I have not the least particle of prejudice against the thistles that were on my place last year. It is those that are there now that I don't like.

The Largest Criminal Court.

What is claimed to be the largest criminal court in the world is the United States District Court for the Western district of Arkansas, located at Fort Smith, on the line of the Indian Territory, over which it has jurisdiction in all cases where a white man or noncitizen is a party to the crime. From this court there is no appeal, and when a criminal is once convicted his only loophole through which to escape the punishment which the law imposes on him is through executive clemency. It is well known that no court in all the land despatches business with the rapidity of the United States Court for the Western district of Arkansas, and no court exists where cases are tried with greater care for the rights of all. It is in session the year round, there being four terms—viz., February term, May term, August term and November term. The grand and petit juries are all composed of citizens of Arkansas, being selected from the several counties embraced in the district.

Mr. Isaac C. Parker has been for twelve years past the Presiding Judge in this court, and during that time has disposed of over six thousand criminal cases, besides a very large number of civil cases. Prior to the appointment of Judge Parker, there had been seven men convicted of murder and hanged. During his term of office there have been 84 persons convicted of capital crimes and sentenced to death by him. Of those sentenced to death since 1873, 52 were hanged, 27 had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, 3 died in jail while awaiting execution, 1 was killed while attempting escape and one was pardoned unconditionally.—*New York Herald.*

Silver "Cart-Wheels."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes: "Last spring the Treasury Department began the construction of a huge vault for the storage of silver dollars. There is now a vault of considerable size in the basement of the Treasury building, but as long ago as December last its capacity became practically exhausted. Hundreds of visitors go down on the elevators daily to gaze in open-eyed wonderment at the cords of 'cart-wheels' piled up in mathematically even rows. This vault is small compared with the one now being constructed. The new one will be completed early in November, and will hold by careful storage 105,000,000 silver dollars. Large as this sum is, it is stated at the Treasury that there is nearly enough silver now seeking storage to fill up the new vault. It is in the court between the four walls of the Treasury building. It is eighty-nine feet long, fifty-one feet wide, about fifteen feet deep, and rises a few feet only above the ground. There are nine compartments, separated by iron lattice work partitions, and riveted together with thousands of iron bolts. Between the compartments are arranged straight, narrow aisles, with small doors opening into the different sections. The necessary gas light will be stationed in these aisles. When the silver dollars are in the vault the pressure is all upon the floor, as the bags are so piled as not to lean against the partitions. The greatest skill is required in piling the bags, as the least unevenness might result in upsetting the whole pile, and perhaps causing the vault to fall outward upon the visitors or employes."

A Cannibal's House in New Guinea.

There are two large posts in front, eighty feet high, on which rests the large peaked shade, around which there hangs a graceful fringe of young sago leaf. The front is about thirty feet wide, and the whole length of the house is 160 feet, tapering gradually down to the back, where it is small. Our compartment is about twenty feet high and ten feet broad. The front is a common platform floored with the outer skin of the sago palm, and kept beautifully clean. The whole is divided into courts, with divisions of cocoanut leaves, nine feet high, on which hang various figures not at all good looking. From the top to the cocoanut leaves hang graceful curtains of the young frond of the sago palm. Standing on the platform in front and looking down the whole length along the passage or hall, with the various divisions and their curtains, it has a wonderful effect. In each of the courts are numerous skulls of men, women and children, crocodiles and bears, also many breasts of the cassowary. All are carved and many painted. The human skulls are of those who have been killed and eaten. The daintiest dish here is man, and it is considered that only fools refuse and despise it. In the last court there are the same kinds of ornaments, and then a screen with curiously formed things of wood and native cloth hanging on it; also, sibis (their only clothing), belts, small bags and other things belonging to those murdered, which have been presented to the gods.—"*Pioneering in New Guinea.*"

Origin of Some Words.

Mercy and commerce are from the same root. Attach and attack are etymologically identical. Valet used to be written vaslet, from vassel, vassallet. Pontifex probably meant originally a pathmaker. Skeptic originally implied merely an observer, thence an inquirer, doubter, unbeliever. Idea, that which is seen; idol, a little image, a little statue, a little "that which is seen." Wiseacre, Old Dutch wisesegger, soothsayer, German weissager, wisesayer, weissagen, wizagon. Pabulum is from the Aryan root pa, through the Latin, and food is from the same root through the Teutonic language. Pasture and fodder are from the same root through the two channels.—*Journal of Education.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A mastodon's tusk, four feet long, has recently been placed in the Public Museum in Milwaukee. It was found at Dover, Wis.

New York is said to have 300 babies born of Chinese fathers and American mothers. They all look more Chinese than American.

A correspondent writes from Adrianople that he saw a Turkish porter walking briskly down the street with a heavy American piano strapped on his back.

Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented masks to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans.

A wooden case containing a complete set of surgical instruments, many of which are similar to those used at the present day, was a recent discovery at Pompeii.

There is a difference of eighty-one years in the time which the Jews spent in Egypt in the account of Exodus and that of Josephus, the former making it a period of 430 years and the latter 511.

A young man fishing in a small lake near Madison, Wis., was in the act of extracting the hook from the mouth of a black bass when the fish flopped up into his face and bit him severely on the nose.

A Dutchman of the sixteenth century painted a landscape the size of a grain of wheat, in which was to be plainly discerned a mill, a miller going upstairs with a sack of corn on his back, and some peasants going along a winding country road.

The fibre of silk is the longest continuous fibre known. An ordinary cocoon of a well fed silk worm will often reel 1,000 yards, and reliable accounts are given of a cocoon yielding 1,295 yards, or a fibre nearly three-quarters of a mile in length.

Popular belief has at times ascribed to children born on Halloween the possession of certain mysterious faculties, among which was the power of perceiving and holding converse with spirits. Sir Walter Scott makes use of this superstition in his romance, "The Monastery."

A "bearded pebble," as he calls it, is in possession of a Norwich (Conn.) man. It came from Crab Ledge, near Nantucket, is about as large as a hen's egg, and on its smooth surface is a mass of filaments that resemble nothing so much as hair. The stone has been out of water for nearly two years, and yet the hairs, which are over an inch long, look vigorous and life-like. It is said that a Massachusetts collector has one of these stones that has been out of the water for forty years, in which time the hairs have doubled in length.

The Dairy Industry.

It is estimated that the milch cows in this country amount to 21,000,000, yielding each an average of 350 galls. of milk; a production of 7,350,000,000 galls. annually. Of this amount four thousand million gallons are used in the manufacture of butter; seven hundred millions are used in the manufacture of cheese; and the remaining two thousand four hundred and eighty million gallons are consumed as milk by the people. The amount of butter thus produced is about 1,350,000,000 pounds, and of cheese about 6,500,000,000 pounds. The value of these products for a single year is set down at about $500,000,000. The pasture lands that feed the cows amount to 100,000,000 acres, and are estimated to be worth $2,500,000,000. The four million farmers in this country, who annually produce all this milk, butter and cheese, and own the pasture lands, are very important factors in the industrial system of the United States, saying nothing about the products of their industry.

It need be no matter of surprise that the farmers should be indignant at the sham butter business, and demand laws that will stop the sham. Many of the States have enacted such laws, and all ought to do so. Oleomargarine is not butter, and when it is palmed off as such, the people are cheated, and the manufacturers and sellers make huge profits by the cheat.—*New York Independent.*

Singular Loss of a Car.

A very singular loss and recovery occurred recently on the Union Pacific near Laramie. A special freight, running passenger time, broke in two on the hill and the front section ran around a sharp curve so fast that it whipped off the rear car, filled with choice Chinese silks, into the gulch, where it disappeared from sight in the heavy brush. The break was so clean that the two sections were coupled together without the single car's absence being noticed.

For two months that car lay there while the entire road was being searched far and near for it. The other day a cowboy rode into a small station on the line and casually asked when they were going to clear up that wreck down in the gulch. The agent knew of no wreck, and thought the cow-boy was fooling with him, but at last, convinced he was in earnest, went with him to the spot. There, at the bottom of a very deep fill, behind a huge pile of bowlders and a mass of sage brush, lay the missing car, No. 98. It was resting on its side, and strange enough the trucks were in proper place. The doors were sealed, and there was nothing beyond a few bruises and dents in the roof and sides to show that there had been any rough treatment experienced.—*Omaha Republican.*

Washington's First Love.

During the years before his brother Lawrence's death George resided mainly at Mount Vernon, and upon the wooded hillsides his first sentimental passion was experienced. He sighed for his "lowland beauty," as, in after days in a colder clime, he sighed for charming Mary Phillips. He wrote rhymes, wherein his "poor restless heart, wounded by Cupid's dart," played a prominent part. He went a-courting, as the good Virginia phrase hath it, to the Cary houses at Ceelys and Rich Neck, and at the shrine of that famed colonial belle, Miss Sally, laid the offering of his noble heart and name. Miss Cary refused him, to marry his friend George William Fairfax. Long afterward, upon her death in Bath, England, her husband's heirs in Virginia found among her papers, letters addressed to her by Washington, containing a frank acknowledgement that his disappointment in not securing her as his wife had seriously affected the happiness of his life. That these letters should be kept secret in the family inheriting them was decided by its head. For nearly a century they have been handed down, and are here mentioned simply as a sidelight thrown on the love life of Washington at Mount Vernon.—*Century.*

An Arab's Wit.

A letter from Turkey to the *Inter-Ocean* tells this story of an Arab's wit:

A bright, educated young man, also a son of the desert, was riding along one day when he saw approaching a veritable specimen of the Arab riding upon a donkey. He decided to tempt the old man's wit, so when they met he made an exceedingly deferential salaam and said: "Oh, father of an ass, peace be to you and prosperity to your journey." Now the expression "father of an ass" is ambiguous in Arabic. It may mean either the owner of an ass or actual father. The reply of the old man came immediately, without the movement of a muscle of his face: "And peace be to you, oh, my son."

Many of the principal streets in the central part of Paris are having their former stone pavements changed to wooden ones.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Points in Tree-Planting.

A Western writer of experience tells us that success in tree-planting depends more upon the proper performance of the work, and on the weather during the following season, than on the exact time the work is done. Trees should be replanted about the same depth that they grew in the nursery; this is readily seen by the earth-stain on the bark. Don't twist or crowd the roots into a small hole. Dig a large hole, and spread the roots out straight; fill the earth well among them, leaving no cavities or spaces, and pack firmly. Mulching with coarse manure, straw or leaves, is very beneficial to newly-planted trees. Watering in dry weather is essential, and it should be done thoroughly, for it will be labor lost if done stingily.

Most Profitable Cattle to Feed.

Yearlings that are well-grown and 2-year-olds are the most profitable cattle to buy for feeding. These may weigh 400 to 500 pounds for the first, and 700 to 800 pounds for the latter, if they have been kept well, or one-fourth less if otherwise. By feeding such as these more weight can be put on them than upon older cattle. Well-kept youngsters can be made to gain one pound a day from now until the same time next year. Yearlings weighing 350 to 400 pounds may do better, weighing 800 pounds after a year's feeding. A farmer who goes into a business of feeding purchased stock should have a few hundred bushels of turnips and feed a yearling a peck of them sliced and dusted with bran and salt every day, with two quarts of cornmeal, and all the good hay he will eat. A shed 50 feet by 20, divided into 20 pens 8 by 5 feet each, holding two animals, will accommodate 40 head of yearling steers. By removing the horns the animals will not quarrel and will do much better.—*New York Times.*

Drained Soil for Grape Vines.

Land for growing and ripening grapes can hardly be too dry. It is the thorough drainage secured by the loose, shell-like formation of the soil that gives to some localities their great advantage for this business. Of course high summer temperatures are important for ripening the fruit; but the warmth of the soil more than of the air above it depends upon its freedom from excess of moisture. Evaporation always chills. When surplus moisture is conduced down through the subsoil into drains, evaporation from the surface is reduced to the minimum.

The time of year when the warming effect of thorough drainage is most plainly shown is early spring. As the excess of water is carried downward the warm air follows it, rapidly parting with its heat to the soil through which it passes. Every rain sufficient to sink down into the soil carries with it more warmth. Whatever vegetable matter is in the soil is stimulated by heat into fermentation, and thus the warmth of the soil is further increased. Taking the seasons through, it is not too much to say that a difference in warmth of several degrees in the soil may be made by thorough drainage, and this will insure ripening of fruit when without it failure would certainly result.

There will be no fear that the soil will be made too dry for grapes. Some of the roots will strike down to moist earth, however deep they may have to go. California, where for months no rain falls, is one of the best grape growing States in the Union. Though other vegetation withers under excessive heat and drought, the deep-rooted grape vine ripens its fruit more perfectly than anywhere else. Yet doubtless in most cases the larger part of the grape roots are not far from the surface where the soil is only slightly moist during the hot, dry season. It is the liability to experience cold rains at the time grapes should ripen that makes this fruit so precarious in our Eastern States. Could we have uniform dry weather at this period, there would be warmth enough to ripen almost any variety. While it is impossible to prevent rain, we may yet greatly lessen their cooling effects on the soil by speedy removal of surplus water.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Save dry road dust for the hen houses.

Never smoke in barnyard or barn, nor allow others to do so.

After securing your crops see to marketing them profitably.

Cut down all worthless fruit trees. They furnish harboring places for numberless insects.

"To dispute the excellence of milk made from good ensilage is to fly in the face of facts," so says John Gould.

For potato culture the *Rural New Yorker* advises to manure the land in the fall and plow it under in the spring.

Tube rose bulbs that have bloomed once are never to be depended upon again for good blooms, and are best thrown away.

Kerosene is excellent for cleaning off old hardened gummy oil that has accumulated on mowers, scrapers and other farm machines.

Onions that freeze and thaw out often will rot. Keep them from freezing, or freeze them and keep them in that condition till spring.

Select seed corn carefully from the best stalks, choosing the choicest ears, and then hang them in a perfectly dry place where they cannot freeze.

As a rule, all summer pruning checks growth, and by producing maturity of wood and fruit buds, induces fruitfulness. All winter and early spring pruning favors growth, *i. e.*, causes a more exuberant growth in the parts remaining.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says the best way to save liquid manure is to provide absorbents in the barn cellar. Excellent absorbents are dry meadow muck, or dry sand or loam; these can be used in bedding. Sawdust is highly recommended, but while it is a good absorbent it is not valuable for its fertilizing quality. The liquid manure is considered as one-half in fertilizing value to the manure of the animal.

A poultry-raiser tells the Maine *Farmer* that when he cuts a chicken's wings he gets some one to hold the bird; then takes the wing and stretches it out, and with a sharp knife commences near the body, leaving three or four of the quill feathers next the body without cutting, and cuts all the rest except three or four at the tip end. That will take the wind out of their sails and prevent flying. The feathers left at the tip of the wing enables the hen to keep her eggs in place if you let her sit, and when the wing is shut up it does not disfigure her.

The Kabyles of Algeria.

In the many-colored population of Algiers the stranger recognizes a variety of African races, with others that show traces of an Asiatic origin, most of which he can make out, as to what they are and where they came from; but he is a good deal puzzled by one that is neither white nor black, but of a light brown or olive complexion, a race that stands apart, with its own language and its separate communities, governed by its own laws and institutions. These are the Kabyles, the children of yonder mountains, a people of fiery and impetuous nature—ardent lovers and bitter haters, hard workers and terrible fighters, as they have shown in a hundred wars, from the days of the Romans to the last insurrection against the French.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Reconstructing a Marine Monster.

When the famous phosphate beds were discovered in South Carolina some years ago vast numbers of bones and teeth were unearthed, showing that in early times this locality had been peopled by a great concourse of strange forms. Among the most abundant curiosities, as the workmen termed them, were quantities of enormous teeth triangular in shape and serrated on the cutting edge. When shown to a naturalist they were immediately recognized as shark teeth, and it became evident that at one time the locality in the vicinity of Charleston was the bed of the ocean, and that gigantic sharks flourished there in great numbers. Whenever the beds of the Ashley and Cooper rivers are dredged to-day numbers of these teeth are brought up, and one in my collection is nearly, if not quite, as large as my hand. As the bones of the shark are of cartilage, they have long since been destroyed, and only these beautifully polished teeth—for they are fresh and glistening as when first discovered—are left to tell the story. It would appear to be an impossible task to restore this giant from a single tooth. But it is not so difficult as one might imagine. From the shape of the tooth of the great Carcharodon we can form some idea of its appearance by comparing it with existing sharks, and from its size we can determine how large it was. One day I attempted a rough restoration to gain some idea of the dimensions of the giant. I had in my possession the jaw of a shark which I had caught in the Gulf of Mexico, which would at the time pass readily over my shoulders. The shark was about thirteen feet long and the teeth about an inch and two-eighths wide and an inch and a half in length. There were eight rows of these, each row being a little smaller than the last, until they dwindled down to mere points. I took as many of the fossil teeth as I had and built up a new jaw after the existing model, using teeth where I had them and leaving space where I did not. Gradually the great mouth grew on the floor until I found myself a small item in the area, and when completed I found that the largest fossil shark could have opened its mouth and allowed me to drive in a top buggy and that its length could not have been less in proportion than one hundred and twenty-five or thirty feet.—*Wide Awake.*

The Great Mines of the World.

The world-famed Potosi mines of Bolivia yielded from 1546 to 1790, a period of 244 years, $1,000,000,000. This sum is large, but to obtain it the labor of five generations of miners was required. In twenty-seven years the Comstock mines have yielded $410,000,000, and a new system of working is being inaugurated by which the lode will be made to yield as much more in the next thirty years. But three mines in all the world have produced more bullion than the Comstock. These are the Potosi with $1,000,000,000; Sierra Madre, $800,000,000; and the Rio Grande, $650,000,000. Next to the Comstock comes the Veta Madre with a yield of $335,945,000. The next in order, the Parmillian, with $70,000,000, show a quick drop, and the yield of other mines of note then runs from $30,000,000 down to $10,000,000. The annual production of the whole world is now $200,000,000. Half of this amount is produced in the United States. For twenty-five years past India has absorbed $38,000,000, and China $9,000,000, being $47,000,000 a year. There are annually used in the arts in the United States gold and silver bullion to the value of $15,000,000, and in the rest of the world not less than $35,000,000, making a total of $50,000,000, and for loss and abrasion, $3,000,000 more may be set down. Thus there is left for the purpose of coinage for the whole world $100,000,000. The figures are from the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise.* The production in the United States in 1885, according to official reports, was $83,400,000. The highest figure previously reached was $96,487,745 in 1878.

Experimental Surgery in the City Hospitals.

I was talking the other day with a young physician, who, after graduating, spent a couple of years attached to the staff of a big city hospital. This is quite a common practice with our developing doctors, the posts furnishing them with ample opportunities for experience, and affording them a living, though they gain no money by them. My acquaintance in this instance remarked:

"It would make your eyes open to witness the extent to which experimental surgery and medicine are carried in hospitals. Since I have been practing for myself I have often wondered what luck a physician would have who risked such chances as we used to take at the Saw-Your-Leg-Off Hospital. The cases are safe enough when they get into the hands of the older physicians, but the youngsters rarely stop at any experiment, however alarming it may be, if they conceive it to be possible of accomplishment. That they do not do more damage is to be ascribed rather to their patients' luck than their own credit. I don't mean to say that they are cruelly reckless. They simply look on the hard work of the hospital as an excuse for accumulating knowledge and gaining skill, and they work it out on this basis, with only a second thought for the patients themselves."

Considering how often charges of needless mutilation and surgical violence have been brought against the hospitals and denied, this testimony from one who has been there ought to be of interest.—*New York News.*

An Indian's Idea of Greatness.

Every year during the autumn month, a huge "sweat"-house was erected, and the inhabitants of all the surrounding Indian villages were invited to attend. Every crevice in the covering of this sweltering hole which would permit the entrance of a breath of air was carefully closed, and after a sumptuous feast, consisting of acorn soup and venison, the bucks, with Jack at their head, would crawl into this stifling hole, in the centre of which burned a hot fire. Around the blaze the naked savages danced wierdly until the heat became so intense that each one, sooner or later, fell to the ground exhausted. Then came the test of endurance which was to develop the greatest man of the party. The victor was the one who could broil the longest and live. They would form into two sections and arrange themselves at full length, face downward, on either side of the fire, with their noses rooted to the ground. Occasionally a stalwart buck would stand erect and with his blanket fan the flame over in the direction of the other party. Then he would subside and undergo similar treatment until the heat became undurable even to an Indian, and they would crawl out one by one more dead than alive, break the ice in an adjacent creek and plunge in. The last one to emerge from this veritable furnace was invariably Captain Jack, and he was crowned and crowned again with all the honors that his Indian subjects could bestow.—*San Francisco Call.*

The Erie Railway steadily holds the lead as the favorite route with all tourists. This is true because of the many improvements constantly being made in all branches of service; the substition of hard coal burning engines; the placing in use of a system of block signals, thus enhancing the safety and speed of trains; the erecting of new, commodious and elegant station buildings along the line of the road, of which those at Rochester and Jersey City are fair samples, and the placing in commission of the latest and most improved coaches.

In addition to the above the Erie is constantly extending its lines, with a view to the augmentation of the conveniences it would place before its patrons. In proof of this statement is the lengthening of the Erie's track to within three blocks of the Falls of Niagara, and on the property acquired by this extension an elegant new station building is to be erected.

Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canadian points, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, through Pullman coaches of the latest construction are run, and all details which cater to the pleasure of traveling public are handled with great care and liberality.

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO.

How Seth Warner Won a Wife and Became Famous.

Colonel Seth Warner, of Vermont, the famous hero of the Revolutionary war, was a fighting leader for the Hampshire grants.

These titles were disputed by the State of New York, and its authorities obtained an edict of the King of England in their favor. The settlers were stung by the supposed injustice. This state of things brought Colonel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed every effort of the New York State authorities to enforce possession, and finally he, with Allen and others, were outlawed and a price put on their heads!

To circumvent New York, it was necessary that some one should go into that state and gain required information. Colonel Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. Howard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey.

While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were storm-bound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Colonel Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simple remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he finally won this devoted woman for a wife.

Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unprofessional friend versed in the use of simple herbs and roots. The health of early settlers and their powers of endurance convince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to work, as much injury to the system as would the disease itself.

In time of peace the colonel was in constant demand for his knowledge of simple remedies and their power over disease. But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success.

Warner for over a hundred years has shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of the American people.

Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight members thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine.

Looking to the adoption by the people of this generation of the old time simple remedies, his direct descendant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experimenting with old time roots and herbs formulæ and, his search having been finally rewarded with success, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulæ in other days accomplished great things because they were purely vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, using as a trade-mark an old-fashioned American log cabin. We understand that he intends to put forth a "Sarsoparilla" for the blood, the sarsaparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and effective elements; "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu," a general stomach tonic and invigorator; "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine" for the hair; a preparation for that universal disease catarrh, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin Plasters;" and "Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills," which are to be used in connection with the other remedies, or independently, as required.

Warner's safe remedies are already standards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin Remedies, for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the reputation of connecting his name with no preparation that is not meritorious.

A block of granite twenty-five feet long, and five feet thick and wide, is being cut in Vermont for a California bank vault. It will take thirty span of horses to draw it the four miles to the railroad.

A gas well recently bored at Fairmount, Ind., flows nearly 12,000,000 cubic feet per day.

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickety, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

There are 320,000 teachers in the United States.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

The experiment of silk-raising in Texas has proved very successful.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

There are 100 girl students at Cornell University.

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

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